Administration Report,
Junagadh State
1919-20 & 1920-21

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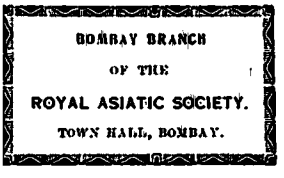

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

134846

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1919-20. & 1920-21

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1920.

00134840

To,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHEB,

JUNAGADH.

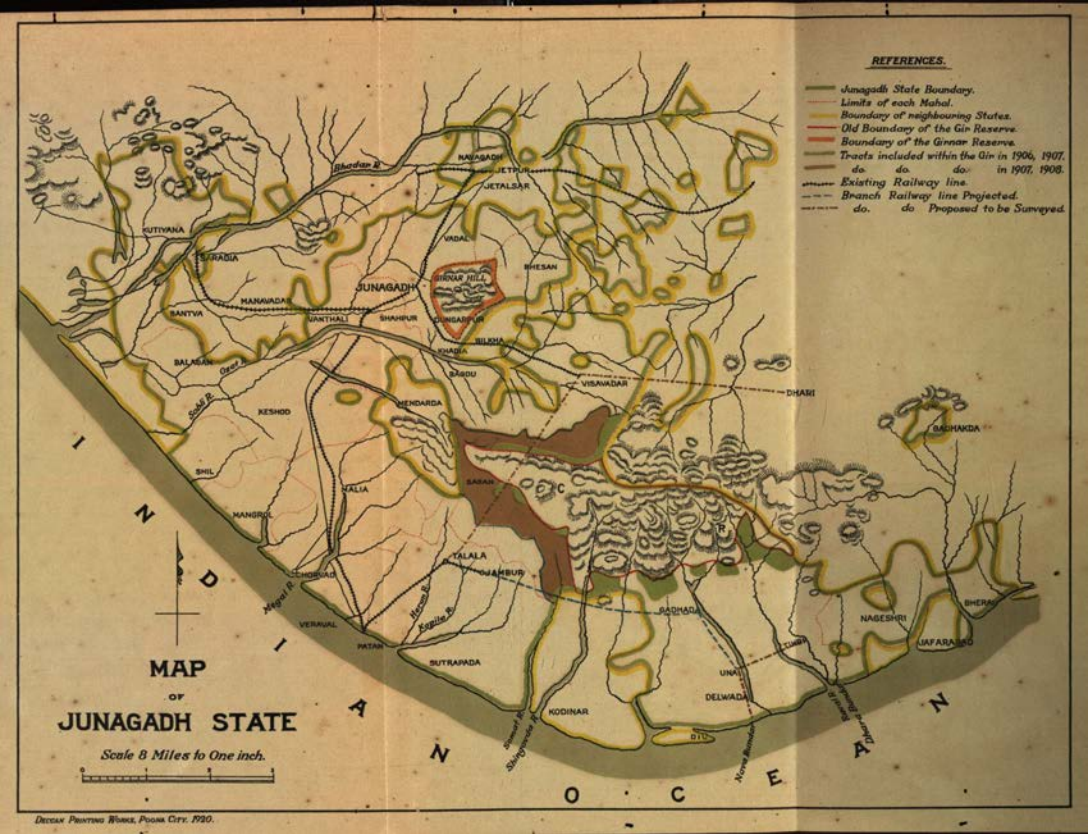
Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st March 1920.

Junagadh,
31st July, 1920.

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Dewan.



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CONTENTS.

Page.

Chapter 1—General and Political.

Physical Aspect..... 1
Map..... .... *ib.*
Area..... .... *ib.*
Population... .... *ib.*
Revenue and expenditure..... .... *ib.*
Tribute paid and received..... .... *ib.*
Principal articles of production and manufacture..... ... *ib.*
Important events of the year 2
The Investiture of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur *ib.*
Peace celebrations 9
The Ruler and his family 10
Donations .... *ib.*
Distinguished Visitors .... *ib.*
Relations with British Govt. and neighbouring States ... 11

Chapter II—Revenue Administration.

Administrative Divisions and *Personnel* 13
Revenue Survey .... *ib.*
City Survey .... *ib.*
Land Tenure .... *ib.*
Revision Settlement .... *ib.*
Barkhali Department... .... *ib.*
Boundary Settlement 14
Collection of Land Revenue..... .... *ib.*
Customs .... *ib.*
Arrears .... *ib.*
Extension of cultivation 15
Wards' Estates..... .... *ib.*
Education of the Minors .... *ib.*
Encumbered Estates .... *ib.*

Chapter III—Protection.

Acts and regulations 17

Military.

Composition & numerical strength .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*

Page.

Duties..... ... 17
Horses and ponies..... ... *ib.*
Nationality ... *ib.*
Arms ... *ib.*
Inspection ... *ib.*

POLICE.

Strength ... *ib.*
Cost ... *ib.*
Arms ... 18
Nationality ... *ib.*
Discipline.... ... *ib.*
Buildings ... *ib.*
Crime ... *ib.*
Pending cases of last year dealt with this year..... ... 19
Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries..... *ib.*
Efficiency of the Police ... *ib.*
Classification of crime. ... 20
Accidental deaths ... *ib.*
Rewards..... ... *ib.*
Sessions .... *ib.*
Prosecution ... 21
Village Police ... *ib.*
State Band ... *ib.*
General remarks ... *ib.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Cases decided ... 22
Accused persons dealt with ... *ib.*
Percentage of convictions ... *ib.*
Duration of trials ... *ib.*
Appellate work ... *ib.*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Suits for disposal ... *ib.*
Value of suits ... 23
Exparte suits ... *ib.*
Contested and uncontested claims ... *ib.*
Appeals disposed of ... *ib.*
Value of appeal ... 24

Execution of decrees ... *ib.*
The Rajprakarani Court ... *ib.*
Heirship-cases ... 25
Extradition ... *ib.*

Page.

PRISONS.

Admissions 25
Proportion of admissions to the free population..... ... *ib.*
Nationality and sex of the convicts .... *ib.*
The daily average of prisoners 26
Releases .... *ib.*
Health of convicts .... *ib.*
Jail discipline .... *ib.*
Convict labour..... .... *ib.*
Proceeds of convict labour .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance and control .... *ib.*

Registration..... .... *ib.*
Value of registered documents .... *ib.*
Receipts and expenditure of Courts .... *ib.*

Political Cases 27
Giras Cases ... . *ib.*
Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan. 28

MUNICIPALITIES.

Junagadh Municipality .... *ib.*
The General Administration Staff .... *ib.*
Public Health and convenience. .... *ib.*
Municipal Revenue .... *ib.*
Mahal Municipalities. .... *ib.*

Chemical Analysis..... 29

Chapter IV—Production & Distribution.

Agriculture 31
Co-operative Movement. .... *ib.*
The Agricultural Farm .... *ib.*
Horticulture .... *ib.*
Season and Rain-fall .... *ib.*
Crops 32
Grass operations .... *ib.*
Tagavi 33
Area cropped .... *ib.*
Agricultural Stock .... *ib.*
State Cattle Camp 34
Stallions..... .... *ib.*
Immigration and Emigration... .... *ib.*
Prices and wages ... . *ib.*
Tree planting .... *ib.*
Fruit trees 35
Industries. .... *ib.*

Page.

Canals 35
Wells .... *ib.*
Cattle disease .... *ib.*

Horse-breeding and Stable Department ... . *ib.*
Hathikhana .... *ib.*
Carriage Department .... *ib.*
Gadikhana workshop .... *ib.*
Receipts .... *ib.*
General Remarks .... *ib.*

FORESTS.

Area of Forest 36
Demarcation .... *ib.*
Communications ... . *ib.*
Bridges and Buildings .... *ib.*
Other works .... *ib.*
Forest Protection .... *ib.*
Protection from Fire .... *ib.*
Protection from Cattle .... *ib.*
Other Protection ... . *ib.*
Exploitation .... *ib.*
Forest Produce .... *ib.*
Grazing, ... *ib.*
Grass... 37
Bamboos, ... *ib.*
Soap-Nuts, ... *ib.*
Country Cigarette leaves, ... *ib.*
Hides. ... . *ib.*
Fruits, Honey &c. .... *ib.*
Miscellaneous items. .... *ib.*
Total Revenue 38
Forest settlement .... *ib.*
Concessions .... *ib.*
Financial Results. .... *ib.*
Outstandings of Revenue .... *ib.*
General. .... *ib.*

Gardens. .... *ib.*

TRADE.

Exports and Imports. 39
Income of the Veraval Port 40
Country crafts 41

Page.

Veraval Harbour Improvement 41

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Expenditure 42
Buildings .... *ib.*
Roads 43
Irrigation .... *ib.*

JUNAGADH STATE RAILWAY.

Surveys and construction of Railway Lines .... *ib.*
Important works completed and in progress .... *ib.*
Locomotives 44
Coaching stock .... *ib.*
Goods stock .... *ib.*
Watering arrangements .... *ib.*
Fuel consumption .... *ib.*
Capital .... *ib.*
Revenue transactions 45
Working expenses 46
Traffic working .... *ib.*
Stores 47
Police ... . *ib.*
Medical .... *ib.*
Staff employed .... *ib.*
Accidents .... *ib.*
Flood damages 48
Provident Fund .... *ib.*
Fine Fund .... *ib.*
Personnel 49

The Saurashtra Post Office. ... . *ib.*

Chapter V—Revenue and Finance.

SECTION I.

Income 51
Expenditure .... *ib.*
Net financial result of the year .... *ib.*
Financial position at the end of the year. .... *ib.*
Debts and Liabilities 53
Local Fund .... *ib.*
Dues and Assets .... *ib.*
Advances 54
Outstanding dues .... *ib.*

Page.

SECTION II.

Work of Huzur Treasury 54
Barkhali accounts 55
Tankshal Junagadh ... . *ib.*
Tankshal Verawal Branch 56
Central Records .... *ib.*
Stationery ... . *ib.*

SECTION III.

General remarks. .... *ib.*

Customs 57
Salt ... . *ib.*
Abkari ... . *ib.*
Opium ... . *ib.*
Stamps 58
Printing Press .... *ib.*
Jamdarkhana .... *ib.*
Kothar .... *ib.*
Lungar 59
Zoological Department .... *ib.*
Grass Wada .... *ib.*
Memandari .... *ib.*

Chapter VI—Vital Statistics.

Births 61
Deaths .... *ib.*
Medical Staff .... *ib.*
Medical Institutions ... . *ib.*
Patients treated .... *ib.*
The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary .... *ib.*
Medical Budget .... *ib.*
Post-mortem examination .... *ib.*
Temperature 62
Plague .... *ib.*
Cholera .... *ib.*
Small pox .... *ib.*
Sanitation ... . *ib.*
Vaccination Staff .... *ib.*
Number of vaccinations .... *ib.*
Result of Vaccination .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*
The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital .... *ib.*
Veterinary 63
The St. John Ambulance Association..... .... *ib.*

Page.

Chapter VII—Education.

General Summary 65
Average attendance ... . *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Junagadh College .... *ib.*
Rolls .... *ib.*
University Examinations .... *ib.*
Hostels 66
Income and expenditure .... *ib.*
College activities 67
High Schools .... *ib.*
School leaving Examination Results .... *ib.*
Arts Examination .... *ib.*
Scholarships .... *ib.*
Teachers .... *ib.*
Junagadh High School 68
Staff .... *ib.*
First Aid-to-the Injured .... *ib.*
Games. .... *ib.*
Mahabat Madressa .... *ib.*
Scholarships .... *ib.*
Teaching Staff. .... *ib.*
Examination Results. .... *ib.*
Arts Examination .... *ib.*
Games ... . *ib.*
Middle Schools 69
Teachihg Staff. ... . *ib.*
Results .... *ib.*
English Classes .... *lb.*

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Boys' Schools .... *ib.*
Teachers .... *ib.*
Girls' Schools ... . *ib.*
Teachers 70
English Class for Girls .... *ib.*

Scholarships .... *ib.*
Expenditure .... *ib.*
Fee Receipts .... *ib.*
Moral Education .... *ib.*
Physical Education. .... *ib.*
Libraries 71
Museum .... *ib.*
General Remarks .... *ib.*
Kutiyana Madressa ... . *ib.*
Vanthali Madressa 72
The MahabatKhanji Orphanage .... *ib.*

:o:

Statistical Returns.

Appendix.

Personnel OF THE ADMINISTRATION—

Names of High officials, showing changes in the *Personnel* during the year 1919–20... ... ... I.

LEGISLATION—

List of Laws in force ... ... II.

MILITARY—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force. III

POLICE—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police. ... ... IV.

Statement showing the Working of the Police. ... ... V.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries... ... ... VI.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting Trial. ... ... VII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts..... ... ... VIII.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts. ... ... IX.

(Civil.)——Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of. ... ... X.

(Civil)——Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees. XI.

(Civil)——Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits... XII

JAILS—

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups... ... ... XIII.

REGISTRATION—

Registration of Documents... ... ... XIV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration... ... ... XV.

MUNICIPALITIES—

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board. ... ... XVI.

AGRICULTURE—

Statement of Rainfall... ... ... XVII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Crops... ... . XVIII.

PUBLIC WORKS—

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works ... ... XIX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK XX

EXCISE—

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue ... XXI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing Receipts during the *Samvat* years 1974 (1917–18) and 1975 (1918–19) ... ... XXII A.

Statement showing Expenditure during the *Samvat* years 1974 (1917–18) and 1975 (1918–19) .... Do. B.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement of Medical Relief... ... ... XXIII.

Vital Statistics... ... ... XXIV.

EDUCATION—

Particulars as to Schools ... ... XXV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *from* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVI.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *to* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVII.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty at Veraval for Locally Booked Goods ... ... XXVIII.

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CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical aspect.

The State of Junagadh lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude, and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. It has 16 Ports, of which the principal is Verawal. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,660 feet above sea level, whence fine views of the sacred shrine of the Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole strong-hold of the Indian Lion.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railway, including that opened for traffic during the year and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,258 square miles according to the revised survey.

Population.

4. The total population according to the census of 1911 was 4,34,222 of which 88,130 were Mahommedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, 7,120 Jains, while 714 were of other castes.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The total revenue of the State for the year was Rs. 48,90,670 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to about Rs. 8,85,260 whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,39,875.

Tribute paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 to the Paramount Power and a *peshkashi* of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives a tribute, styled Zortalbi, from 134 States amounting to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item of Rs. 22,258 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is under existing treaty engagements recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities who charge 25 per cent. on account of the expenses of collection.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugarcandy, copper and brass-ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard-ware, leather etc.

Important events of the year.

8. The State continued to be in charge of the Administrator on behalf of His Highness the Nawab Saheb upto 31st March 1920. This report covers the work done by him during the whole of the year previous to that date.

The Investiture of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

9. The main event of the year covered by this report took place on its last day, viz. March 31st 1920, when Mr. E. Maconochie C. S. I., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, invested with full ruling powers of a First Class Chief His Highness Mahabat Khan III, Nawab of Junagadh.

This auspicious day had been eagerly looked forward to by five lakhs of His Highness' subjects and had excited attention far and wide. Unfortunately owing to His Highness' recent severe illness, the celebrations were ordered to be on as small a scale as could be considered consistent with the greatness of the event. Thus, although deputations came from most of the States of Kathiawar, the Princes themselves were absent and the programme was practically limited to the day of the Investiture instead of the three days originally intended. His Highness was attended throughout by Dr. Row of Bombay.

The Investiture Durbar was held at 9 A. M. in the Hall of the Bahauddin College. Five minutes before the hour His Highness left his residence, Mahabat Manzil, in the State silver carriage escorted by a guard of 50 Imperial Service Lancers and accompanied by his Military Secretary Amir Sheikh Mahamad.

On his arrival at the Durbar Hall the guard of honour presented arms and a salute of 15 guns was fired. His Highness was received at the entrance by the Administrator and awaited the arrival of the Agent to the Governor which took place a few moments later, escorted by the I. S. Lancers and attended by the Political Agent, Sorath Prant, and his Personal Assistant. He was met at the door of the Durbar Hall by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the Administrator. A salute of 13 guns was fired to mark the arrival of the Agent to the Governor. The guard of honour presented arms.

A procession was then formed as follows:—

2 State Chobdars.

The Dewan.	The Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor.
The Administrator.	The Political Agent Sorath.
His Highness the Nawab Saheb.	The Agent to the Governor.
His Highness' Military Secretary and an A. D. C.	

2 Agency Chobdars.
1 State Chobdar.

In this formation the procession advanced to the dais. His Highness took his seat in the centre of the dais with the Agent to the Governor on his right and the Administrator and the other Political Officers were seated immediately behind.

The Agent to the Governor rose and announced the termination of the Administration and handed to His Highness the Nawab Saheb the Kharita of His Excellency the Viceroy. A State Chobdar then recited the titles of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the State Band played the Junagadh Anthem and a salute of 15 guns was fired from the State saluting battery.

10. The Agent to the Governor then addressed His Highness the Nawab Saheb as follows:—

NAWAB SAHEB MAHABAT KHAN,

It is with sentiments of no ordinary satisfaction that I announce to-day, by command of His Excellency the Governor, the termination of your minority and your investiture with the full powers of a Ruling Prince of the First Class.

2. It is just over 9 years since the heavy responsibility fell upon me and the Officers of this Agency of taking over the administration of the State of Junagadh and the care of your person. On the anxieties and difficulties of the early days, there is now no need to dwell. The anxieties gradually lessened, the difficulties were one by one surmounted and then ensued years of comparative peace and quiet, each one no doubt presenting its own peculiar problems, taxing to the full the energies of the Administrator, but constituting as a whole a period of steady progress and development. During these years your education and preparation for future responsibilities have been a very constant object of the solicitude of Government and its Officers. At the outset you found in Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen the kindest and most competent of guardians. In Mr. Bladen you have had during the past five years a friend and adviser who has been able to combine with a strict parental control a companionship without limit of time or convenience and a devotion to your interests unselfish and complete. During these years you have had an experience of life in England followed by a term of study at the Mayo College. The latter years you have spent mainly in your own home, occupied with your studies, with the manly sports and games that give health to the mind and strength to the body and with those outdoor interests, the cultivation of which is the peculiar province and privilege of the inheritors of great estates—I refer to your herd of cattle, your paddock and your farm. You have toured freely in your State and while making yourself familiar with the daily lives

and needs of your cultivators, have realised, that they are the backbone of the State and that their interests and your own are inseparable. It is of the happiest augury for the future prosperity of Junagadh, that its Ruler has during his minority become a practical agriculturist, able to converse with his ryots on terms of understanding, that he knows the points and loves the qualities of the Kathi horse and that he is the founder and possessor of a herd of milch cattle of his own local breed, that promises to be without a rival in India. These specially congenial interests apart, you have made practical acquaintance with the several Departments, have visited every corner of the State and have a good general knowledge of its resources, its development, its needs and its possibilities. By what course of education an Indian Prince may best be fitted for his great position of privilege and responsibility is a much vexed question, which can never be settled to the satisfaction of all, and if, in time to come, you have reason to think that anything was omitted that might have helped you, I ask you to believe, that it was not for want of the most anxious thought and to remember, that we gave you a happy and interesting boyhood and that, within the limitations imposed by a time of world-wide war, we did our best.

3. The loyalty of the Nawabs of Junagadh to the Imperial Throne is traditional and the contributions and donations of the State during the great war were in full accord with this tradition and with the prestige of the Ruling House. They were necessarily offered by the Administrator in your name and, that being so, might seem to partake of the character of an easy vicarious generosity. I take this opportunity therefore of stating that they were made, in almost every case, on your own initiative and in every case with your hearty approval. Though your Imperial Service Lancers had not the privilege of serving in the field as a unit, a number of men went on service and did good work, while the assistance afforded in the training of army remounts in Junagadh was much appreciated by the Military authorities. The enhancement by His Majesty the King Emperor of your dynastic salute by two guns and the addition of a further 2 guns as a personal salute were a well-deserved recognition of the services of the State and the whole-hearted loyalty of its Rulers.

4. For the whole 9 years of Administration, except for a period of 15 months, Mr. Rendall has been in charge. During all these years by day and by night, in time of stress and in times of ease, Mr. Rendall has worked unceasingly and devotedly, often at the cost of his health, in the interests of Junagadh and has been the most zealous guardian of the dignity and prerogatives of yourself and the State. With the aid of experienced officers

lent by Government he has brought up to date the organisation of the State Departments and has equipped them with a smooth working machinary, the soundness of which was tested in the recent famine which happily left no permanent mark. Where so much valuable work has been done by all, I hesitate to recount individual names, but I believe it will be in accordance with your wishes if I mention Mr. Robertson, who during Mr. Rendall's absence filled most efficiently the post of Administrator; Mr. Boyd, who reorganised your police, was an active influence for good in many directions and secured in exceptional measure the good will of your subjects; and Rao Bahadur Tambe, who throughout the Administration has been the Administrator's right hand man and whose ability and integrity, combined with special gifts of tact and diplomacy, have made him an invaluable assistant.

5. Taking the chief Departments in turn, works involving expenditure of 56 lakhs have been carried out by the Public Works Department. The State Departments have been well housed and public institutions liberally equipped. Much has been done in the way of general improvement and a programme of public buildings in the Mahals is approaching conclusion.

The open line of Railway has been more than doubled and construction of a line towards Una is in progress. An agreement has been concluded with the Baroda Durbar for the construction of a line between Talala and Dhari. The financial commitment is considerable but no better investment productive of direct and indirect benefit could be found. The integral Railway working has greatly improved the percentage of earnings which now exceeds 7 per cent. on the whole open line. As regards efficiency of management and condition of permanent way and rolling stock the Junagadh Railway need fear comparison with no other Railway in Kathiawar.

Conjointly with Railway development facilities have been provided at the Port of Veraval, at a cost of 4½ lakhs, in accordance with a scheme long contemplated, which can be extended gradually to meet the growing demands of trade and traffic. A recognised authority on Port engineering recently expressed to me a most favourable opinion on the design and execution of the scheme. The income of the Port has risen from about a lakh to Rs. 2¾ lakhs and will surely expand together with the extension of the Railway.

In the Revenue Department the introduction of fixed cash assessment has stimulated cultivators and encouraged enterprise in improved methods. A 20 years' guarantee, of which I believe you will warmly approve, has been introduced into the new settlement, with benefit meanwhile to cultivators of their

own improvements. A liberal policy has been adopted in the elimination of petty cesses, the commutation of customs dues, and recently in the grant of tagavi and loan advances to the amount of 7 lakhs. The storage of fodder, a matter of the utmost importance, to your cultivators, and to the well being of the people in general has received attention and rules on the subject have been prescribed. A scheme has been initiated for digging agricultural wells as one of the best securities against famine conditions.

The scientific conservation of your forests has already produced a marked improvement in their condition. In them you possess a valuable capital asset and I would strongly commend the continuance of the present policy to your personal care.

The Police has been reorganised and maintained on sound lines and other Departments enjoy an improved cadre. Your gardens have received the attention that they deserve and are not the least attraction of your beautiful and picturesque capital.

6. The financial position is satisfactory. The income of the State has risen from a maximum of 30 lakhs to 55 lakhs, inspite of bad seasons, and this year should exceed 60 lakhs. Notwithstanding the liberal provision for public works and the investment during the Administration of over 33 lakhs in Railway construction, there is now a fluid balance of 75 lakhs and a total invested capital of 1,62,00,000, with no debt of any kind.

7. Such, Nawab Saheb, is, in brief, the account of our Stewardship and we now commit to your hands the control of your great inheritance. To aid you in the task before you Government have selected with your consent and approval an Officer of mature experience, who has proved his worth in several of the great States of Rajputana and Central India. In Dewan Bahadur Chhaju Ram you will, we have reason to hope, find a loyal and at the same time fearless counsellor, who will assist you in maintaining that continuity of policy, which is of such vital importance to the progress of the State. Your subjects are intensely and devotedly loyal to their Ruler and we believe that your upbringing amongst them has rendered you fully alive to the real meaning of benevolent administration. You have the warmest good wishes of Government and its Officers, whose assistance and advice will, whenever needed, be always at your service. You succeed to a great tradition and will, I do not doubt, most worthily maintain it.

11. At the conclusion of the speech a translation of the speech in Gujarati was read by the Deputy Political Agent, Sorath Prant.

12. His Highness the Nawab Saheb then in reply addressed the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar as follows:—

MR. MACONOCHIE:—

I look upon it as a very happy circumstance for me and for my State that you, Sir, should today have come here, at the command of His Excellency the Governor, to announce the termination of my minority. You were the officer responsible for the arrangements made for the government of the State at the time of the death of my revered Father. During the years of the Administration you have taken the greatest interest in Junagadh affairs. You have upheld, with all the weight of your high authority, the prestige of the State, and you have been a constant and faithful friend to the many interests of the Junagadh Darbar. I am very happy to think that your care for my welfare will continue and that I may have the benefit of your advice and help in all the responsibilities that lie before me.

You have referred in very kindly terms to the life that I have lived during the past nine years. It has been an extraordinarily happy time and you need have no fear of my ever looking back upon it with anything but gratitude to Government for all they have done for me, and with affectionate remembrance of those to whose care I have been entrusted. If you will allow me, Sir, to add a word to what you have said in this connection, I should like to mention my cousin and companion, Amir Sheikh Mahamad, upon whom in recognition of his faithful friendship I intend to confer a suitable income as a State grant. And I must further add that I shall never be able to think of my boyhood without remembering, with feelings that I cannot express, what I owe beyond all repayment to His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

I am fully aware, Sir, of the great services which Mr. Rendall has rendered to Junagadh. I know that he has had a most anxious stewardship and I know with what devotion he has discharged it. I know, too, that when all present troubles are forgotten, his name will live in my State as one who fought with all his might for honest and courageous government and for the happiness and welfare of my people. In the future prosperity of Junagadh, I believe that not only will his administration be vindicated, but that he will find the reward, which, beyond other recognition, he himself would choose.

I think it is unnecessary for me, Sir, to go through in detail the very able summary you have made of what has been

accomplished by the Administration during my minority. It will, I hope, be enough for me to say I shall do my best to carry on and to extend the work that has been done. You have said that I succeed to great traditions. The traditions of hospitality, of sympathy with my own people, and of loyalty to the British Raj, are the oldest and best traditions of Junagadh. I think I shall be able to maintain them, and, in doing so, I hope I shall earn the good wishes you have so warmly expressed.

13. A translation of His Highness' speech in Urdu was read by the Nayab Dewan, Mr. M. A. Fakih, Bar-at-Law.

14. His Highness then received the congratulations of the Agent to the Governor, the Political Officers and visitors and then the Agent to the Governor, who was garlanded by His Highness, left the Durbar Hall as he arrived under a salute of 13 guns. His Highness departed in the silver carriage with escort as before.

15. Immediately following the Investiture ceremony His Highness signed his first Farman and issued the following Proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION.

To My People,

I have this day, by the command of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, been invested with full powers of a First Class Ruling Prince.

From this day forth, I assume the Government of the State, and, with the help of God, will uphold the glorious traditions of my ancestors. Under the ægis of the great British Raj, I take upon myself the responsibilities laid down by my revered Father, nine years ago.

I call upon my beloved people, with a confident heart, to obey my rule; to be loyal, as they have ever been, to my House; to respect my duly constituted officers; and to live in peace and good will, knowing that thus only will they be happy and prosperous.

Junagadh, MAHABAT KHAN,
31st March, 1920. Nawab of Junagadh.

16. In the afternoon His Highness accompanied by his personal staff visited the Wazir's Haveli where the greater number of the Deputations were entertained, some of whom had had the honour of calling upon His Highness in the morning.

17. In the evening a banquet was held at Raj Mahel at which covers were laid for about 30 guests. The royal toast was proposed by His Highness who also in a neat little speech proposed

the Health of the Agent to the Governor. The latter in reply proposed the health of His Highness and both toasts were given with much acclamation.

18. At the conclusion of the banquet a procession of motor cars drove through the illuminated city and afterwards farmed up round the East Maidan where a very effective display of fireworks was given.

19. On the next morning His Highness after seeing the Agent to the Governor off at the Station departed by special train for Verawal.

20. The Poshak ceremony was held in the afternoon by the Dewan.

21. The investiture ceremonies although of a quiet nature were completely successful from start to finish and will remain fresh in the memory of His Highness' subjects for many years to come.

Other important events of the year.

22. The other main events of the year were the conclusion of the war in Europe and signing of the Peace Treaty.

Peace Celebrations.

With a view to celebrate the joyful occasion of the signing of the peace treaty in a befitting manner, a sum of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. December 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th were declared as general holidays. On the 13th a programme of sports was gone through and a number of prizes were distributed to the winners. On the 14th thanks-giving services were held and a large number of people went to temples and mosques to offer their prayers to God for bringing this world-wide disastrous war to a victorious conclusion. On the 15th, grain to the poor and sweets to the primary school children in Junagadh and Mahals were distributed.

On the 6th August 1919, a Darbar was held at the College Hall in Junagadh to communicate to the general public the terms of peace settled at Versailles. They were read out and explained and copies thereof both in English and Gujarati were freely distributed. Opportunity was also taken to present the Sanad of Rao Saheb to Mr. Thakershi M. Ghia and to give rewards to the members of the Police Force who assisted in the suppression of outlawry.

On the 19th July, 24 prisoners were released from the Central Jail and remissions in sentence were granted to 97.

In accordance with the gracious wishes of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, the first anniversary of the Armistice

and cessation of the great war at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month was observed by a complete suspension of all business activities and traffic including that of Railway trains.

The Ruler and his Family.

23. His Highness was unfortunately attacked with Influenza with serious complications in February 1920. The greatest anxiety was felt for some ten days. His Highness was attended by Doctor R. Row of Bombay and by Doctor Walsh, Agency Surgeon and to the universal relief made a complete recovery.

Begam Shri Sujan Bakhte, Begam Saheba of Balasinor and daughter of the late Shahzada Sherzamankhan died on the 2nd February 1920.

In July 1919 His Highness went to stay at Ootacamund for two months where he had the pleasure of renewing his friendship with His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Willingdon.

Donations.

24. The following donations were made during the year:—

Rs.	5,000	For Bhatia Volunteer Corps.
,,	8,550	For cattle camps started in Junagadh and Mahals during the last famine.
,,	9,572	For Peace Celebrations.
,,	2,500	For the Bombay Natural History Society.
,,	1,980	For grass purchased and supplied to Ubhads.
,,	1,511	For Recreation Hall.
,,	1,100	For the Patan Municipality.
,,	500	For the Orientalists Conference, Poona.
,,	500	For the Una Poor House.
,,	700	For prizes to winners in Kathiawar races.
,,	300	For the Deccan Gymkhana Club.
,,	400	For the poor people of Bhesan Mahal during the last famine.
,,	375	Compensation for the loss by fire paid to the contractor and labourers in Sagdi Vidi.
,,	150	For the Salvation Army.
,,	100	Cost of grass given to the Sain of Jamalwadi.
Rs.	33,238.	

Distinguished visitors.

25. During the year under report there were few distinguished visitors. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, the Judicial Assistant Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., the Inspector of Railways, His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, and Mr. D. R.

Banerji, Superintendent, Archæological Department, were among those who came to Junagadh.

Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.

26. The relations of Junagadh with the Paramount Power and neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly.

27. A list of Principal Officers of the State showing changes in the personnel is appended.

CHAPTER II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

As the State financial year commences from September 1st, the period covered by this Report is, for the purposes of revenue accounts, the year ending 31st August 1919, and for general statistics the period from April 1919 to March 31st 1920.

Administrative Divisions and Personnel.

2. The constitution of the Land Revenue Administration underwent a change during the year under report. The territorial divisions, which were formerly three, were reduced to two. Consequently the post of one Revenue Assistant was abolished.

3. The State consists of 509 khalsa villages including 24 villages and nesses in forest limits and 333 alienated villages. It is divided into 13 Mahals grouped now into two Divisions. Each Mahal is in charge of a Vahiwatdar who exercises executive powers only, except in two Mahals, where the Vahiwatdars are invested with magisterial powers.

Revenue Survey.

4. Four villages still remain unsurveyed as one of the villages is in the process of being populated, while the other three villages are under dispute with the Girasias. Resurveying was finished in seventy-six villages including three patis, and 20,519 fields were dealt with.

City Survey.

5. The work of City Survey this year does not show creditable results. Only 40 maps for 54 houses were sent for verification as against 517 for 719 houses. The total work done upto the close of the year amounts to 6,955 maps for 9,086 houses.

Land Tenure.

6. The Vighoti or Cash Assessment system is in force in all the *khalsa* villages of the State.

Revision Settlement.

7. During the year of report the work of the Revision Settlement of the four Mahals viz. Visavadar, Shil, Kutiana and Gir was undertaken and finished.

Barkhali Department.

8. The Chief Revenue Officer continued to supervise the following Barkhali areas;—

	Acs.	Gs.
Mulgirasias	2,29,537	6
Bhayats	57,144	2
Other Alienees	3,56,577	35

There was no change in the lands of Bhayats and Mulgirasias, but the land of other alienees has decreased by 2,451 A. 3 G. as shown below:—

Acres.	Gs.	
827	35	Purchased by the State.
1,623	8	Lapsed to the State by right of reversion.
2,451	3	

Boundary Settlement.

9. No boundary settlement was made, but 197 jurisidctional marks were either rectified or replaced.

Collection of Land Revenue.

10. The receipts under the principal heads of Land Revenue for St. 1975 ending 31st August 1919, as compared with the receipts of previous year are as under:—

Head of receipts.	St. Year 1974-75. Rs.	St. Year. 1975-76 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I. Cash Assessment in lieu of Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.	22,17,751	17,59,193	0	4,58,558
II. Vero and other cash rates.	1,28,850	1,41,373	12,523	0
III. Income of stone quarries and rent of land.	3,45,535	3,04,680	0	40,855
Total...	26,92,136	22,05,246	12,523	4,99,413

Net Decrease Rs. 4,86,890.

It will be seen that under the head of receipts there were decreases of Rs. 4,58,558 and Rs. 40,855 respectively under No. I and III and a small increase of Rs. 12,523 under head II as compared with those of the last year. The decrease under items No. I and III was due to remissions and suspensions granted on a liberal scale especially in the Junagadh division owing to famine.

The gross demand of the Revenue Department was Rs. 29,43,871 against Rs. 29,42,307 last year showing an increase of Rs. 1,564. Out of this amount Rs. 25,26,579 only could be collected leaving Rs. 4,17,292 in arrears at the end of the year for which the leanness of the preceding season was responsible.

Customs.

11. The land customs rules are working very well. The revenue derived from customs including that derived from the customs at Junagadh and Verawal amounted to Rs. 1,42,526 against Rs. 1,48,782 last year showing a decrease of Rs. 6,256.

Arrears.

12. The closing figure of arrears at the end of the previous year was Rs. 5,62,643. To this a sum of Rs. 1,325 was added on account of difference detected while making adjustments of accounts. The total thus came to Rs. 5,63,968. Out of these arrears a sum of Rs. 26,580 was recovered and Rs. 18,859 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,18,529. To this should

be added Rs. 4,17,292 on account of the current year's out-standings, making a total of Rs. 9,35,821 as arrears at the end of St. 1975. An appreciable portion of this is being recovered in the current year of good harvest.

Extension of Cultivation.

13. The approximate area of cultivable land in the Khalsa villages of the State according to the figures of the survey department, is 7,94,411 acres of which 5,91,221 are occupied by cultivators and the remaining 2,03,190 are unoccupied. Nearly half of the unoccupied area is grass land. Efforts are being continued to bring more land under cultivation, but progress is slow owing to scarcity of labour.

Wards' Estates.

14. The supervision of the managed estates continued to be under the Chief Revenue Officer.

At the commencement of the year there were 37 Estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 94,797 detailed as under.

26 Minors' estates	Rs. 46,720
11 Others	„ 48,077
	Rs. 94,797

During the year 8 estates yielding a total revenue of Rs. 40,100 were released, while 9 new Estates with a revenue of Rs. 20,500 came under the State Management, making a total of 38 Estates yielding an aggregate revenue of Rs. 75,167 shown as under:—

29 Minors' Estates	Rs. 55,370
9 Others	„ 19,827
	Rs. 75,197

Education of the Minors.

15. The Education of Wards is receiving due attention. Most of them are attending local schools, and several are continuing their studies at the Talukdari School at Wadhwan, where they are reported to be making good progress.

Encumbered Estates.

16. At the close of the last year there were 138 Estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 51,802-1-2 under the State mangement; no new Estate was brought under management during the year, but 10 Estates with a total revenue of Rs. 4,670-3-0 were released, leaving 128 Estates with a revenue of Rs. 47,131-14-2 at the close of the year.

In the beginning of the year of report there were 128 Estates with an aggregate liability of Rs. 2,40,609 in which liquidation schemes were in force. To these was added one Estate with a

liability of Rs. 4,993 whose liquidation scheme was framed during the year, making a total of 129 Estates with a total liability of Rs. 2,45,602. Of these, 10 Estates, whose liabilities were completely discharged, were released during the year under review. Thus at the end of the year there remained 119 Estates with total liabilities of Rs. 2,28,030. Debts amounting to Rs. 17,571-12-8 were discharged during the year as against Rs. 14,551-9-3 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

1. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State, including those that were introduced during the year. *Acts and regulations.*

Military.

2. The Military forces of the State now consist of:— *Composition and numerical strength.*

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Imperial Service Lancers.	100	0	100
City Sibandi.	0	146	146
Total.	100	146	246

3. Expenditure on the I. S. Lancers (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 75,185 as compared with Rs. 67,112 last year. *Cost of maintenance.*

4. The I. S. Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. The duties of the City Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards of State buildings, stores, etc., and as such they are a useful and reliable body of men. *Duties.*

5. During the year under report 73 horses, 32 ponies, and 20 mules were maintained in the I. S. Lancers. *Horses and ponies.*

6. In the whole force there were during the year under report 237 Mahommedans, and 3 Hindus, while 6 posts remained vacant. *Nationality.*

7. The Lancers are armed with Magazine Lee Enfield Carbines, swords and lances, the City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords. *Arms.*

8. The Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar, I. S. Cavalry, inspected the Junagadh Lancers during the year. *Inspection.*

One officer was sent to the Musketry Class at Meerut.

Police.

9. Mr. Dhairyashanker A. Chhaya continued as Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

10. The sanctioned strength of the force was 847 Foot Police and 87 Mounted Police. *Strength.*

At the end of the year under report there were 126 vacancies in the Foot Police and 9 in the Mounted Police.

11. The cost of maintaining the force from the 1st of September 1918 to the 31st of August 1919 was Rs. 2,43,752 as com- *Cost.*

pared with Rs. 2,38,528 last year. The increase of Rs. 4,224 was due to the graded rise in the pay of the members of the force.

Arms. 12. The force is still armed with muzzle loaders, sanction to re-arm with breech loaders having not yet been received.

Nationality. 13. The force consists of:—

610	Mahommedans.
189	Hindus.

Education. 14. 286 men are reported to be literate.

Discipline. 15. 9 men were dismissed, 22 punished departmentally and 1 judicially. The majority of dismissals was of recruits who absconded with only a few weeks' service.

Buildings. 16. Office for the Fouzdar and lock-up at Bhesan were completed during the year.

Police lines at Gadhada, including Fouzdar's and Jemadar's quarters are under construction. New quarters for Fouzdar and Jemadar and 7 rooms for petty officers and constables at Malia and quarters for 1 Jemadar and 2 constables at Nageshri are also under construction.

Additions and alterations are also being made in the old quarters for Jemadar and constables at Malia.

Crime. 17. During the year under report 1,310 cognizable offences were reported to the Police as against 1,377 in the previous year showing a decrease of 67. This figure includes 23 cases referred to the Police by the Munsiffs for inquiry.

Of the 1,310 cases registered, 239 were classed as false or non-cognizable after inquiry by the Police. Of the remaining 1,071 cases, 508 or 47·4% were sent for trial and 325 or 63·9% ended in conviction, while 28 were still under trial at the end of the year. 47 cases were compounded, 15 were acquitted and 93 cases were classed as false after trial.

As regards the remaining 563, 414 were undetected, 117 were pending with the Police, in 8 of which prima facie cases against the accused have been established, and 32 have been sent to the Munsiffs for classification.

In connection with these cases, 922 persons have been arrested, of whom 850 were sent for trial and 494 convicted; 77 were acquitted as the cases were compounded and 217 were

discharged. Cases involving 34 accused are pending with the Police and 62 persons are awaiting trial. Thus of 711 accused actually tried 494 or 69·4% were convicted.

Pending cases of last year dealt with this year.

18. At the end of the last year 177 cases were undisposed of. Of these 41 were classed as false or non-cognizable. Of the remaining 136 cases, 51 were classed as A, 51 ended in conviction, 1 in discharge 14 were declared false after trial, 4 were compounded and 8 were under trial and 7 were pending with the Police.

In connection with the above, 166 accused were arrested. Of these 154 were sent up for trial and 12 remained with the Police pending inquiry. Of 154 persons sent up for trial, 95 were convicted, 42 discharged, 4 acquitted as the cases were compounded and 13 were under trial. A further sum of Rs. 895-15-10 worth of property was also recovered.

These pending cases included 15 dacoities, 10 robberies, 6 murders, of which 13 dacoities, 4 robberies and 3 murders were detected. 10 dacoities, 3 robberies and 2 murders ended in conviction and 3 dacoities and 1 murder are still pending trial, while 2 dacoities and 2 murders remain undetected. 2 robberies are pending inquiry with the Police.

Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.

19. During the year under report the value of property stolen was Rs. 67,336. Property worth Rs. 18,894 or 27·9% was recovered as against 37·2% last year and 29·1% the year before last.

Efficiency of the Police.

20. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form:—

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of property recovered.
1911-12	67	0	51	22	27
1912-13	73	0	56	28	31·7
1913-14	74	0	58	37	33·4
1914-15	73·7	0	58	32	43·7
1915-16	70	0	60	36·8	38·8
1916-17	74·7	68·6	59·8	38·8	26·4
1917-18	73·9	65·3	52·2	35·6	29·1
1918-19	76·3	70·6	51·7	35·6	37·2
1919-20	75	69·4	53·5	38·6	27·9

Classification of crime.

21. Deducting the non-cognizable cases the remaining 1,071 true cases can be classified as under:—

Classification.	No. of true cases reported	No. of cases convicted & pending trial.	Property stolen. Rs. AS. PS.	Property recovered. Rs. AS. PS.
Ordinary thefts.	366	160	11,512-13-7	3,471—8-0
Cattle thefts.	116	27	13,890—5-6	9,312—0-6
Housebreaking and thefts.	310	52	32,625-0—3	2,870-14-9
Dacoities.	16	11	3,326-11-3	1,110—9-3
Robberies.	18	5	3,363—7-2	1,753—7-6
Murders.	16	6	0	0
Culpable-homicide.	8	5	0	0
Miscellaneous.	221	87	2,618—5-6	286—3-6
Total.	1,071	353	67,336-11-3	18,804-11-6

Accidental deaths.

22. There were 289 cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the Police during the year as classified below;—

1	Snake bite	120
2	Drowning	89
3	Suicides	15
4	Other causes	65
	Total	289.

Rewards.

23. In connection with the detection of crime in the State, Rs. 399 have been paid to 26 men in the State Police, 25 men in the Village Police and 8 of the outside public.

Sessions.

24. The following table shows the result of the cases committed to the Sessions for trial:—

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	10	6	2	2	17	9	6	2
Culpable-Homicide.	7	3	2	2	16	3	10	3
Dacoity.	20	16	4	0	92	70	22	0
Robbery.	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0
Housebreaking and theft.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Ordinary thefts.	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
Miscellaneous.	16	10	2	4	28	20	3	5
Total	57	38	10	9	159	107	41	11

Out of 10 cases acquitted, 2 of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, 4 of dacoity and 2 of miscellaneous were declared false after trial.

25. The improvement felt last year in the results of Prosecution due to the employment of trained prosecuting officers has been maintained this year also. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is 79·1 as against 76·3. The percentage of accused convicted to accused tried is 72·3 as against 70·6 last year. *Prosecution.*

The following statement shows the work done by the Public Prosecutor apart from his work in Sessions Cases:—

Prosecution in important cases in Mahals.	Appeals by accused.			Appeals by Police against acquittal.			Appeals by Police for revision.		
	Accused acquitted.	Sentence confirmed.	Total.	Accused convicted.	Accused acquitted.	Total.	Appeal sanctioned	Appeal refused.	Total.
8	15	10	25	1	1	2	3	2	5

26. The sanctioned strength of the Village Police including that of Mangrol, is 2,172 and is distributed as follows:— *Village Police.*

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Grand Total.
Khalsa villages.	42	347	389	660	48	708	1,097
Barkhala villages	316	35	351	572	45	617	968
Mangrol	.	.	26	.	.	81	107
Grand Total	358	382	766	1,232	93	1,406	2,172

27. The Band continues to be fairly efficient. *State Band.*

General.

28. In spite of hard times and disturbed conditions all round, the peace and order in general were well maintained all throughout the State. *General Remarks.*

The Police arrangements on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Investiture, were very successful and though

people from outside had gathered in the city in unusually large numbers, everything passed off smoothly and well.

Criminal Justice.

Cases decided.

29. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of 61 undisposed of cases as compared with 52 in the previous year, whilst 2,358 new cases were brought to trial against 2,610 in the previous year showing a decrease of 252 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was therefore 2,419 as against 2,662 of the last year. Of these, 2,355 were disposed of leaving a balance of 64 cases at the close of the year.

Accused persons dealt with.

30. The cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year involved 76 accused persons and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 3,760 persons against 4,435 in the previous year. The aggregate number of the accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was 3,836 as compared with 4,498 of the previous year, the decrease being of 662 offenders. Of these, 1,696 were discharged, 1,168 acquitted, 780 convicted, 109 committed, 3 died, whilst the remaining 80 were under trial at the close of the year, as against 76 of the last year. Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 65 were before the Junagadh Courts.

Percentage of convictions.

31. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 23, 30 & 44 respectively as against 19, 32 and 42 of the previous year. Out of 3,836 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 938 were arrested by the Police, 2 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 220 were produced on warrants, 2,671 on summonses and the remaining 5 appeared voluntarily.

Duration of trials.

32. The average duration of trials, before the Criminal Courts was 6 days as in last year.

Criminal Appellate Work.

Appellate work.

33. The total number of appeals before the courts during the year was 223 against 213 in the previous year. Of these, 205 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 18 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed was 15 as against 16 last year. The average duration of appeals was 37 days against 30 last year.

Civil Justice.

Suits for disposal.

34. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 181 undecided cases against 179 at the beginning of the previous

year, and 3,969 suits were filed during the year against 2,852 of the last year. The aggregate number of suits before the Courts for disposal was therefore 4,150 against 3,031 last year.

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original Civil suits during the year with the figures of the previous year:—

Description.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	179	181
Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	2,852	3,969
Total.	3,031	4,150
Disposed of.	2,850	3,629
Pending at the close of the year.	181	521

Out of 521 suits pending at the end of the year, 491 were of less than one year's duration and 30 of one year and above as against 9 in the previous year. There were two applications before the Sadar Court for insolvency, both of which remained pending at the end of the year.

Value of suits.

35. The total value of suits filed in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction was Rs. 6,40,715 as contrasted with Rs. 9,21,730 in the previous year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 4,73,469 against Rs. 4,98,299 last year.

Exparte suits.

36. The number of suits decided exparte was 635 or 11 per cent of the total number of decisions against 469 or 16 per cent in the previous year.

Contested and uncontested claims.

37. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,441 of the value of Rs. 1,68,452, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 1,312 of the value of Rs. 1,84,494.

Civil Appellate Work.

Appeals disposed of.

38. 373 Civil Appeals were filed during the year against 431 last year. Including the balance of the previous year, the number of Appeals for disposal was 603 against 657 in the preceding year. Of these, 354 Appeals were decided during the year against 427 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 249 Appeals pending against 230 of the last year.

In 76 out of 100 cases under Appeal the decisions of the Lower Courts were maintained.

Value of Appeals.

39. The value of Appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 2,04,433 against Rs. 2,15,579 in the last year and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,32,545 against Rs. 1,72,167 in the previous year.

Execution of Decrees.

40. The year opened with a balance of 228 unexecuted decrees and 4,359 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was, therefore, 4,587 against 3,095 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures of the previous year;—

Nature of disposal.	1918-19.	1919-20
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	580	850
" " " " " " in part	1,122	1,117
" " " " not obtained at all	989	815
" struck off the file	176	222
Pending at the close of the year	228	1,583

74 Judgment-debtors were arrested and 8 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 82 and 14.

The Rajprakarni Court.

41. 20 Suits between Mul-Girassias and other Alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 27 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 72 against 80 in the preceding year, out of which 16 against 28 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 56 at the close of the year. The total value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 27,482 against 1,19,112 and of the suits disposed of was Rs. 9,238 against Rs. 14,950. In addition to this, there were 8 suits before the Court during the year, in which the State was a defendant, against 9 in the preceding year. Out of these, 8 cases were disposed of against 1 last year, leaving a balance of 16 at the close of the year. There were also 19

miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year against 4 in the preceding year, out of which 20 were disposed of leaving a balance of 6 at the close of the year.

Heirship cases.

42. 9 cases of heirship and coparcenary were disposed of during the year out of a total of 10 cases, of which 5 were filed during the year. The balance of such cases at the close of the year was 1.

At the commencement of the year, the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 30 and 49 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 79, out of which 30 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 49. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 29 out of a total of 59.

Extradition.

43. During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 9 cases involving 11 persons against 8 cases involving 11 persons last year, and all such demands were complied with. Of extradited persons, 8 were convicted. Under the existing arrangements, extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned; while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorizing extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

44. Besides the Central Jail at Junagadh there are 12 sub-jails in different places in the State including one in Mangrol. The Central Jail at Junagadh is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 300 prisoners.

Admissions.

45. The year opened with 177 convicts in State jails and 750 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 927 convicts against 1,046, of whom 787 were released 1 was hanged, 2 died and 1 mukadam escaped from the Central Jail Garden (Mahabatbag) leaving 136 convicts in confinement at the close of the year under report.

Proportion of admissions to the free population.

46. Of the 750 new admissions, 35 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 579 against 1 to 469 last year.

Nationality and sex of the convicts.

47. Of the convicts admitted to these jails during the year, there were:—

	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Total.
Males.	424	287	711
Females.	27	12	39
Total.	451	299	750

The daily average of prisoners.

48. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 155 against 117, of under-trial prisoners 22 against 36, and of the prisoners under police custody 1 against 1 last year.

Releases.

49. Of the releases during the year, 700 were on expiry of sentence, 43 on appeal, 26 on the Peace Celebration day, 8 on the Mohoram day and 10 on the Investiture of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Health of convicts.

50. The health of the convicts was good.

Jail discipline.

51. Discipline was well maintained in the Central Jail.

Convict labour.

52. The convicts were employed in the Central Jail workshop and the garden attached to the Central Jail.

Proceeds of convict labour.

53. The value of articles manufactured during the year under report inclusive of the balance of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 14,711. Goods valued at Rs. 12,332 were sold during the year leaving a stock worth about Rs. 2,379 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 8,631, 6,557, and 2,074 respectively. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 2,341 against Rs. 1,214 last year. The income from the garden attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 3,183 against Rs. 822 in the previous year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

54. The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of the cost of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of Police guard amounted to Rs. 42,611 giving an average of Rs. 239 per prisoner against Rs. 286 last year. The net balance spent for rations was Rs. 18,774 for the maintenance of a daily average strength of 178 or an average of Rs. 105-7-7 per head per annum or Rs. 8-12-8 per mensem for dietary charges.

Registration.

55. During the year under report the number of Registry Offices at work in the State remained the same. There were 1,355 registrations during the year as compared with 1,312 in 1918-19.

Value of registered documents.

56. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year, amounted to Rs. 18,76,986 against Rs. 15,30,947 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,46,039 ~~6,53,961~~. The average registration fee was Rs. 13 against Rs. 14 last year.

Receipts and expenditure of Courts.

57. Exclusive of Court-Fees and Stamps and the income of cattle pounds, the net receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts together with Registration Fees amounted to Rs. 33,647-10-6. Of Rs. 90,111-4-3 realized by sale of Court Fees and Stamps,

stamps of the value of Rs 59,308-8-6 in all were used in the Courts. This together with Rs. 16,162-1-5 from cattle pounds, and Rs. 33,647-10-6 mentioned above, gives a total gross income of Rs. 1,09,118-4-5, as against Rs. 1,20,759-0-0 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 95,196-3-11 against Rs. 89,024-0-0 in 1918-19. The increase is due to reorganisation and improved grades of the clerical establishment. The aggregate receipts, however, exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 13,922-0-0 against Rs. 31,735 last year.

Political cases.

58. Cases of importance awaiting disposal in the Agency during the year under report are:—

(1 and 2) Bherai Bunder dispute and Jhampodad case in the office of the Agent to the Governor.

(3 to 8) Jhanjharia mesne profits case: Jurisdiction dispute over Vaghania Mul-girassias' land: Mulu Vala Virda Ness : Manekvada Vas dispute : Amipore-Kadachh dispute; Bhad Chhatrava boundary dispute in the office of the Political Agent, Sorath.

Arjansukh Udhad case and the Datrana Mendarda Pati cases have been decided by the Agent to the Governor in Junagadh State's favour. Chikhalia dacoity case was also decided in Junagadh State's favour by the Agent to the Governor, but the Bombay Government have reversed the orders of the Agent to the Governor on appeal by the Gondal State.

Giras cases.

59. The following Giras Cases are pending final disposal by the authorities concerned:—

1. Mul Giras status claim by Anandji Kalyanji's Firm of Ahmedabad on behalf of the Shravak Community in connection with the Temples, Dharamshala etc. held by them on the Girnar Hill is awaiting disposal by the Agent to the Governor.
2. Mul-Giras status claim preferred by the Khumans of Chavand, one of the six villages of the Mandavad Mul Girasia, was rejected by the Agent to the Governor but the Khumans of Chavand have carried the matter in appeal to the Bombay Government.
3. Bhavta Khokhar's Giras dispute has been disposed of by the Agent to the Governor, but inheritance question is not yet finally disposed of and hence the execution matter is pending in the Raj Prakarni Court.

60. In addition to the above, minor settlements have been effected amicably in order to avoid litigation.

Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan.

61. The Giras lands purchased during the year under report after due inquiry by the special Committee comprised acres 21 gs. 28 while the Barkhali lands purchased comprised acres 182 gs. 9. The aggregate purchase price paid for these lands amounted to Rs. 7,245-8-5.

Municipalities.

Junagadh Municipality.

62. The constitution of the Junagadh City Municipality was the same as last year.

The General Administration Staff.

63. The general administrative staff and the City Inspection staff were maintained at a cost of Rs. 11,552; the house rent branch at Rs. 2,732 including cost of repairs; and the fire establishment at Rs. 812.

Public helth & convenience.

64. There has been no change in the arrangements in force for scavenging roads, removal of refuse and cleaning of latrines and urinals during the year, and their cost amounted to Rs. 15,000 as in last year. The proceeds from the sale of refuse amounted to Rs. 1,493.

65. The Municipality budgetted for an expenditure of Rs. 61,768 out of which Rs. 56,128 were expended.

Municipal Revenue.

66. The total municipal income from all sources was Rs. 75,105 from 1st September 1918 to 31st August 1919, as against Rs. 76,504 last year.

67. The total number of births registered during the year for the town of Junagadh was 800 against 620 last year showing an increase of 180. The birth rate per mille of population was 22·85 against 17·70 last year. The total number of deaths registered for the City of Junagadh was 1,235 against 1,876 last year. The death rate per mille of population was 35·27 against 53·60 last year.

Mahal Municipalities.

68. During the year under report no new Municipality or Village Sanitary Board was opened. The number therefore remained the same, namely 16 Mahal Municipalities and 6 Village Sanitary Boards. The income of these bodies amounted to Rs. 48,402 which when added to the opening balance of Rs. 50,097 made a total of Rs. 98,499 available for expenditure during the year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 36,451 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,048 at the close of the year.

Chemical Analysis.

69. During the year 1919-20 there were in all 67 cases submitted for chemical analysis, wherein 253 samples were examined. Out of the 15 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was detected in 5, copper sulphate in 1 and nitric acid in 1.

Cases of suspected blood stains were 37 and blood was detected in 34.

Cases of suspected seminal stains were 15 and in 11 of them affirmative results were obtained.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Though the season commenced rather late this year, the Kharif crops yielded a good harvest. Owing to the abnormally high prices of all kinds of agricultural produce, the cultivators were in most cases able to pay up all the State dues as well as their private debts. The revision of Vighoti rates with a guarantee of 20 years has afforded much encouragement to the cultivators.

Co-operative movement.

2. By the end of the last year there were 11 such societies including the Bahauddin College Students' co-operative Store and Una Co-operative Cultivators' Store. During the year a new society at Timbavadi was organised bringing the total number to 12. Of these only 4 societies namely:—Vadhavi, Bamnasa, Bhesan and Vadal are in good working order.

The State advanced a sum of Rs. 8000 to these societies on easy terms. The total number of membership is 133 and their working capital is Rs. 9,181. Loans were advanced to the members to the extent of Rs. 3,717, and most of the members repaid them on due dates.

The Una Co-operative store has become very popular, and the cultivators are deriving the benefits of co-operation. Distribution of improved Iron ploughs, selection of better varieties of seeds and its distribution are its main features.

The Agricultural Farm.

3. Experimental work was done with a view to study and test the varieties of staple crops grown in this State, and to see how far they could be economically improved by purification and selection of seeds and on better culture and the use of manure. Iron ploughs were given to farmers, on a hire system, by which about 625 acres of land were cultivated. N. R. Cotton having yielded higher profits, the demand for that kind of seeds increased considerably. A public demonstration of improved implements was also held at the Shivratri fair.

Horticulture.

4. There was little or no change in the management of the gardens in Mahals by the Revenue Department.

Weather and Crops.

Season and Rainfall.

5. The following table compares the rainfall in the year of report, with that of the last year at three principal stations in

the State. The figures of the average rainfall of the last five years are also given.

Name of place.	Average of last 5 years.		Rainfall in 1918-19. St. 1974.		Rainfall in 1919-20. St. 1975.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Junagadh.	36	52	5	6	31	37
Keshod.	28	38	10	95	16	70
Una.	23	28	13	35	36	50

The rainfall during the year was fairly good and uniform throughout the State. The absence of rain in the early part of the season caused great anxiety among the people. But it commenced in the 2nd and 3rd week of June in all parts of the State and enabled the cultivators to begin sowing of Agtar crops.

The Ghed villages and some villages of Kutiana Mahal, which depend on the overflooding of the rivers Bhadar and Ozat suffered to some extent, as there was no overflooding this year. The heavy downpours of February caused damage to cereals and cotton in some Mahals.

Crops.

6. The foregoing year being practically a famine year in which great attention had to be paid to fodder crops, the cultivators were still engaged in the same operations, as the monsoon of the year under report commenced rather late, but as soon as the first showers were received, they all turned to sowing all ordinary crops, and as the season turned out to be favourable they were able to reap bumper harvest of all crops. The sowing of winter and *unalu* crops was not done to the usual extent owing to the insufficiency of the late rains in October and November. A booklet embodying useful instructions on seed selection was printed and freely distributed.

Grass operations.

7. At the beginning of the year, when the monsoon was yet to set in and the demand for fodder was very great, we had 1,25,31,103 lbs. of grass in stock. To these were added 60,15,697 lbs. of new grass collected during the year. A large quantity thereof had to be distributed to the cultivators either for cash or as Tagavi leaving behind 56,36,946 lbs. of grass as balance at the end of the year.

The policy of stocking grass at convenient centres introduced since the famine of 1968 St. having proved very beneficial to the cultivators as well as to the State, the same was improved upon by the adoption of a better scheme during the

year under report. This scheme, while allowing the departmental collection of the usual quantity of grass to continue, requires the cultivators to hoard up in a common stock grass equal to 600 lbs. per santi as a provision against times of fodder scarcity. During the year more than one crore pounds of grass were collected and stocked in this way. In addition to this the Revenue Department had collected 60 lakhs of lbs. by the end of March last, and has added 15 lakhs more uptil now, making a total of 3/4th of a crore of lbs.

8. As the previous year was a famine year, tagavi was given to the cultivators with a free hand for seed, kos-varat, grass, food, sinking of wells etc. The amount distributed during the famine period covered by this report was Rs. 59,503. *Tagavi.*

9. The table given below gives the details of the area cropped during the year of report as compared with those of the last year. *Area cropped.*

Nature of crops.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1918–19 Acres.	1919–20 Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,08,209	1,76,262	68,053	.
Bajro.	1,19,666	1,75,116	55,450	.
Jowar.	92,232	1,15,304	23,072	.
Oil-seeds.	19,737	25,554	5,817	.
Paddy.	5,692	4,010	.	1,682
Wheat.	4,500	6,212	1,712	.
Sugar-cane.	2,245	1,264	.	981
Gram.	426	1,475	1,049	.
Udad.	964	1,073	109	.
Mug.	320	728	408	.
Other crops and vegetables.	22,735	23,019	284	.
Total.	3,76,726	5,30,017	1,55,954	2,663
			Net increase 1,53,291 acres.	

10. The following statement gives the particulars of the agricultural live stock in the State:— *Agricultural Stock.*

Kind of cattle	1918–19 Number	1919–20 Number	Increase	Decrease.
1 Bullocks, cows and buffaloes	2,50,524	3,21,207	70,683	0
2 Horses and ponies ...	6,669	10,080	3,411	0
3 Asses	5,526	6,204	678	0
4 Sheep and goats... ...	1,42,695	1,32,466	0	9,229
5 Camels	412	411	0	1
6 Ploughs	40,594	41,253	659	0
7 Carts	18,207	18,930	723	0

These figures are based on the cattle-census taken in the month of August 1919.

State Cattle Camp.

11. The condition of the stock is steadily improving. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 155 made up of 59 cows, 3 bulls, 8 bullocks, 62 heifers, and 23 bull calves.

The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,458 and Rs. 13,508 during the year against Rs. 162 and Rs. 15,452 respectively in the previous year.

Stallions.

12. Stallions are maintained as usual at convenient centres for free service in the districts, and at three centres 61 mares were served. Arrangements were also made to place two pure bred deshi Gir bulls at the Timbavadi Farm for free service.

Immigration and Emigration.

13. 56 families of cultivators consisting of 94 males, 100 females and 80 children immigrated into the Khalsa Villages from the neighbouring States and Talukas. They took up 1,843 acs. 38 gunthas of land of which 1,637 acs. 22 gs. of land was cultivated by them. 33 families consisting of 48 males, 38 females, and 50 children came to the Khalsa villages from the alienated villages of the State and occupied 1,263 acs. 31 gs. of which 1,080 acs. 20 gs. of land was cultivated. Besides 71 families of Ubhads have turned into cultivators. These Ubhad families consisted of 94 males, 93 females, and 113 children. 1,476 acres. 34 gs. of land was taken up by them of which 1,363 acres 35 gs. was brought under cultivation.

During the year under report 42 families of cultivators having 52 males, 45 females, and 87 children, emigrated from the Khalsa Villages to the neighbouring States and Talukas. An area of 1,355 acres 2 gs. of land was relinquished of which 1,115 acres 2 gs. was again farmed out. The number of cultivators' families turned into ubhads was 80 comprising, 85 males, 81 females and 118 children. Of 1,971 acs. 19 gs. of land relinquished by them, 1,445 acres. 33 gunthas was re-let. Thus it will be seen that of the total area of land relinquished, a small area remained unoccupied.

Prices and Wages.

14. Although this is the first year after the close of the War, the prices of staple food grains viz. Wheat, Juwar and Bajri have gone down considerably to the relief of the poor classes. The prices of other articles of every-day necessity, however, have remained extraordinarily high. Rates of wages both of skilled and unskilled labour are very high and show a tendency to rise.

Tree-planting.

15. There were 1,32,024 trees both road-side as well as shade-giving alive at the end of the last year. Out of these 1,932 trees perished and 2,087 trees were added during the year leaving at the end of the year 1,32,179 trees in existence.

16. Only 86 mango trees and other fruit trees were planted by the Ryots. *Fruit Trees.*

17. The number of ginning factories and presses was the same as last year viz. 22 and 4 respectively. *Industries.*

18. The number of canals, both kutcha and pucca remained the same as last year. The area of land irrigated by them increased from 1,500 acres to 2,449 acres and the revenue from Rs. 9,435 to Rs. 10,288. *Canals.*

19. 71 Pucca wells, 287 Kutcha wells, and 4 Orias were sunk during the year. There were 222 more wells under construction. *Wells.*

20. There was a mild attack of foot and mouth disease and small pox among cattle, in some parts of the State, causing the death of about 340 cattle. *Cattle Disease*

Horse Breeding and Stable Department.

21. At the close of the year there were seven Kathi stallions in the Paddock and three in the districts. The total number of mares served by State stallions was 156, of which 30 belonged to the State. The total number of Kathi brood mares in the Paddock is 30.

The total cost of maintenance of the Paddock including staff, rations, etc. amounted to Rs. 29,196 against Rs. 23,098 last year, the increase being due to high prices.

22. The cost of maintaining the State Elephant "Zavergaj" amounted during the year to Rs. 2,634 against Rs. 1,910 last year. *Hathikhana.*

23. The State maintained 56 horses for the use of carriages etc. The total cost of maintaining these animals including staff, rations etc. came to Rs. 34,257 against Rs. 24,317 last year, and Rs. 2,894 were realized during the year as hire charges. *Carriage Department.*

In addition, 10 Shigrams and 5 carts were maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,260 against Rs. 7,441 last year.

24. The total cost of maintaining the Gadikhana workshop came to Rs. 15,121 against Rs. 20,364 last year, of which Rs. 3,173 have been credited in the State Treasury. *Gadikhana workshop.*

25. The amount realized during the year amounted to Rs. 5,974 against Rs. 12,849 last year. *Receipts.*

General Remarks.

26. The Paddock continues to concentrate on breeding of Kathis.

Forests.

Area of Forest. 27. There were no additions in the area under forest during the year under report.

Demarcation. 28. There has been no change in the arrangements in existence as regards demarcation, survey and forest management. The work of laying out coups in the Gir and exploitation is going on smoothly and systematically, but slowly owing to the scarcity of labour and carts.

Communications. 29. No new road was constructed but the usual repairs to existing roads were carried out during the year.

Bridges and Buildings. 30. The work of constructing two wooden cribs and guards quarters undertaken last year was completed during the year. Besides, the building of some rooms in the East Gir was undertaken.

Other works 31. The sinking of six new wells was undertaken during the year out of which three have been completed. All camping grounds were kept in good order.

Forest Protection. 32. There were altogether 96 offences against 170 last year. There were but few cases of illicit grazing, as the year was a normal one and there was plenty of grazing.

Protection from fire. 33. There were 10 cases of fires against 3 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the abundant growth of grass during the year. The offenders in all these cases remained undetected.

Protection from cattle. 34. 646 cattle were impounded during the year against 2,000 in the previous year.

Other protection. 35. Woody climbers were cut as usual on a large scale with satisfactory results. There were no insect pests and the teak defoliator was conspicuous by its absence.

Exploitation. 36. 16 coupes in the West Gir, 7 coupes in the East Gir and 7 coupes in the Girnar were under exploitation this year.

Forest Produce. 37. 16 coupes were sold standing for a total sum of Rs. 18,198 in the West-Gir, 4 coupes in the East-Gir, for a sum of Rs. 2,938 and 7 coupes in the Girnar for Rs. 3,070.

135 cart-loads of green shiali and 1,180 carts of dead-wood were departmentally extracted from the Girnar yielding Rs. 1,247-8-0.

The contract for dead-wood in the West-Gir was given for Rs. 15,125 and in the East Gir for Rs. 4,266.

Grazing. 38. All the exploited coupes and the Vidis were closed to

grazing as usual. Owing to the plentiful supply of fodder outside forest limits, there was no influx of cattle from outside and most of the permanent 'maldharis' had selected to go in the revenue limits. The total grazing receipts during the year for the three divisions amounted to Rs. 37,052 against Rs. 84,843 in the previous year.

The condition of the cattle was good and normal; there was no infectious disease of any kind. The number of milch cattle was very small, and there was no milk available at all in several nesses this year.

39. There was no stock of grass in hand. It was arranged to collect and stack at Visavadar about 20 lakhs lbs. of grass and the necessary area of forest was reserved to meet this requirement. A contract was given to supply the quantity baled at Visavadar. The growth of inferior quality grass was thin and the scarcity of labour even on payment of very high wages rendered it a very difficult and costly business. *Grass.*

Receipts by sale of grass from open areas and vidis amounted to Rs. 4,834 as against Rs. 6,691 in the previous year of fodder famine. The Girnar Vidis were handed over as usual to the grass department and the grass removed was about 8,35,000 lbs. as against nil in the previous year and 20½ lakhs in the year before last.

40. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 6,482 against Rs. 3,479 in the previous year. *Bamboos.*

41. Receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 431 against Rs. 702 last year. There was no crop in the Girnar this year. *Soap-Nuts.*

42. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 4,024 against Rs. 4,141 of the previous year. *Country Cigarette leaves.*

43. The receipts by the sale of hides was Rs. 2,100 against Rs. 8,050 in the previous year of scarcity. *Hides.*

44. Minor produce like fruits, honey, flowers etc. is always removed under the permit system and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 780 against Rs. 800 in the previous year. *Fruits, Honey &c.*

45. Contracts for other items realized Rs. 8,048 against Rs. 5,930 last year. *Miscellaneous items.*

Total Revenue. 46. The revenue realized from major and minor produce during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,391 against Rs. 1,34,986 last year.

Forest Settlements. 47. There was no marked progress in this direction but it is a matter of satisfaction that the number of settlements has not decreased in spite of the bad effects of the previous famine year.

Concessions. 48. About 26,000 head-loads of 'atkat' dead wood and dry bamboos were removed from the Girnar Forest by the people from Junagadh Town free of charge. All bullocks and castrated calves of State cultivators, ubhads and maldharis were allowed free grazing. The potters of Junagadh removed as usual earth from the Girnar Forest. The Girnar granite quarries were worked by the P. W. D. The total value of the aforesaid concessions amounts to Rs. 2,460 against Rs. 5,625 in the previous year. As usual, maldharis and forest cultivators were allowed to take 'atkat' wood for their huts and agricultural implements.

Financial Results. 49. The following statement gives comparative figures of receipts and expenditure during the year and the year previous:-

Year.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.			+Surplus or - Deficit.
		Conservancy & works.	Establishment.	Total Rs.	
1918-19	1,34,986	16,669	46,375	63,044	+ 71,942
1919-20	1,03,391	16,851	50,839	67,690	+ 35,701

The net surplus amounts to Rs. 35,701 as against Rs. 71,942 of the previous year.

Outstandings of Revenue. 50. Out of the total outstandings of Rs. 5,933, Rs. 2,500 have been recovered in April and the remaining amount will be recovered before the expiry of the contract periods.

General. 51. The strength of the establishment remained the same. Measures for preservation of lions and other game in the Gir continue. Colonel Pottinger, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, shot one male lion near Khokhra in May 1919.

Gardens.

52. The various gardens of the State were kept up as usual and the total cost of maintaining them including staff, rations &c.

came to Rs. 90,701; whereas income of these gardens came to Rs. 18,927.

Trade.

53. Import and Export tariffs continued to be generally the same as before except that the levies on ghee were revised as shown in the schedules attached (Appendices XXVI and XXVII). *Exports and Imports.*

54. The following table gives the comparative figures of trade during the past two years from 1st April to 31st March in each case:—

	1918-19.		1919-20.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.
Export	2,67,242 3,40,382	91,74,378	2,47,675 3,41,349	89,78,545	19,567 .	1,95,833	. 967	.
Import	37,92,674 12,75,809	94,83,399	33,29,012 8,19,733	1,14,04,514	4,63,662 4,56,076	.	. .	19,21,115

The decrease in the value of export and increase in that of import is due to a partial failure of rains last year. The rate of exchange is also a factor in affecting the export but it appears that this would be only for a temporary period.

55. The principal articles of import are cotton seed, piece-goods, date, kerosine, cocoanuts, sugar, rice and grain; while those of export are cotton, wool, onions, castor seed, ghee boat-knees. The figures of these chief articles of exports and imports during the present year as compared with the previous year from 1st April to 31st March are given below:—

Articles.	1918-19.		1919-20.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Ry. Mds.	Rs.	Ry. Mds.	Rs.	Ry. Mds.	Rs.	Ry. Mds.	Rs.
Export.								
Cotton.	1,07,189	66,01,942	1,40,866	56,25,951	.	9,75,991	33,677	.
Grain.	17,192	1,34,815	45,839	3,63,507	.	.	28,647	2,28,692
Onions and Garlic.	97,898	2,11,205	59,587	2,00,418	38,311	10,787	.	.
Castor-seeds.	34,487	3,17,315	6,394	63,334	28,093	2,53,981	.	.
Boatknees (nos.)	13,222	18,356	27,484	27,978	.	.	14,262	9,622
Ghee.	15,931	12,53,458	17,143	19,80,523	.	.	1,212	7,27,065
Wool.	1,176	70,850	1,247	71,059	.	.	71	209

Import.

Grain.	1,70,443	12,94,258	1,56,682	12,92,983	13,761	1,275	.	.
Rice.	2,03,435	14,50,198	2,21,637	18,31,925	.	.	18,202	3,81,727
Sugar.	51 879	7,95,235	60,649	14,63,476	.	.	8,770	6,68,241
Kerosine oil cases.	47,767	3,32,955	84,550	6,37,377	.	.	36,783	3,04,922
Cotton-seeds.	6,29,530	26,09,773	2,33,180	9,43,867	3,96,350	16,65,906	.	.
Piece-goods (bales)	520	4,07,038	1,620	15,45,472	.	.	1,100	11,38,434
Wet-dates.	50,280	2,51,473	99,274	5,71,346	.	.	48,994	3,19,873
Dry Dates.	31,710	2,10,504	50,849	3,73,544	.	.	19,139	1,63,040
Cutlery (packages)	235	17,156	1,045	89,556	.	.	810	72,400
Betel-nuts.	13,369	2,32,368	12,249	2,25,530	1,120	6,838	.	.
Timber (nos.)	28,929	2,35,885	1,14,947	4,04,964	.	.	86,018	1,69,079
Tiles (nos.)	1,18,229	5,144	6,00,529	27,664	.	.	4,82,300	22,520

56. The following brief statement gives the figures of trade with different ports:—

	Kathiawar Ports. Rs.	Other Indian Ports. Rs.	Ports beyond India. Rs.	Total Rs.
Import.	2,80,136	1,01,53,398	9,70,980	1,14,04,514
Export.	4,28,201	84,11,899	1,38,445	89,78,545
Total ...	7,08,337	1,85,65,297	11,09,425	2,03,83,059

The trade with the ports of Kathiawar covered only 3·47 per cent., that with all other ports in India 91·09 per cent., and that with ports beyond India 5·44 per cent. Of the above, the through-booking traffic with Bombay covered only 34·05 per cent. against 34·4 per cent. in the previous year.

Income of the Verawal Port.

57. The following statement contrasts the income of Verawal Port during the present year and the past:—

Name of income.	1918–19 Rs.	1919–20 Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase Rs.
Duty	1,75,015	2,27,758	0	52,743
Port dues ...	6,130	6,248	0	118
Miscellaneous ...	8,090	7,175	915	0
Total ...	1,89,235	2,41,181	915	52,861

Net Increase Rs. 51,946.

58. The following table, giving the value of dutiable imports and exports from and to foreign ports from 1st April 1919 to 31st March 1920, also the amount of duty actually realized under British Customs rates and that which would have been realized under the old rates, will illustrate the benefit the Port continues to receive by the adoption of British Tariff for foreign ports:—

Import.

Name of article.	Value	Duty at $1\frac{9}{11}$ p. c. (old rate).	According to British tariff rates.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wet-dates.	5,58,657	8,729	41,899	33,170
Dry-dates.	3,71,216	5,800	27,841	22,041
Cocoanuts.	89,564	1,399	6,717	5,318
Dry-fruits.	8,746	136	656	520
Drugs.	2,276	36	171	135
Fish.	1,132	18	85	67
Miscellaneous	4,073	64	304	240
Total	10,35,664	16,182	77,673	61,491

Export.

	Ry. Mds.			
Rice.	2,758	New traffic.	517	517
Tea.	1,910 lb	do.	29	29
	Cwt.			
Gunny bags,	150	do.	150	150
	Ry. Mds.			
Ghee.	17,143	do.	10,514	10,514
Total.	.	.	11,210	11,210
Grand total	**10,35,664**	**16,182**	**88,883**	**72,701**

Country Crafts.

59. During the year under report 10 new crafts of 435 total tonnage were built against 25 in the previous year. The total number of crafts registered at Verawal is 166 of an aggregate tonnage of 8,768.

Verawal Harbour Improvement.

60. No further work in regard to the Break-water was done during the year.

The excavation on the east side of the break-water was resumed during the year, and temporary enclosing walls were constructed to carry out the same by blasting. The stuff excavated is hard rock and stones suitable for masonry work also.

Only preliminary work in regard to the quay with masonry slopes on the east side of the break-water was done and materials were collected at the site.

The building of a third extra slope and alteration to two existing slopes were completed.

The excavation on west side of the Pier work has been finished and only a bit of temporary wall was dismantled to facilitate the passage of country crafts; the rest will be dismantled along with other works now in progress.

The work of constructing godowns opposite Mandvi buildings was taken in hand. Two godowns were finished and the rest are in course of completion.

Public Works Department.

Expenditure. 61. The total expenditure during the year under report calculated from 1st April, 1919 to 31st March 1920, amounted to Rs. 5,09,474 against Rs. 6,32,366 in the preceding year.

The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 1,33,888 against Rs. 3,96,806, on repairs and maintenance Rs. 61,100 against Rs. 1,56,584, on permanent establishment Rs. 50,019 against Rs. 47,536 and on works from memorial and charitable funds Rs. 72,122 against Rs. 31,440.

Buildings. 62. The works completed and under construction:—

Medical:—Dispensaries at Malia, Visavadar and Nageshri, and staff quarters at Bhesan.

Educational:—The Madressa at Vanthali has been completed and a girls' school is under construction. The Taluka School at Patan is in progress. Boys' School and Girls' School at Bhesan are under construction.

Police:—Police Lines at Gadhada and Malia are in progress. Addition of quarters to the existing police lines at Nageshri has been made.

Jail:—Jail warders' quarters are nearing completion.

Judicial:—Munsiff's Office, quarters and staff quarters at Bhesan are in progress.

Grass Barns:—Grass Barns at Junagadh and Visavadar are nearing completion. The existing grass-barn at Junagadh is being re-roofed.

Miscellaneous:—Dak Bungalow at Visavadar and Salt Godown at Sajalia are to be taken in hand. New Bungalow at Junagadh is under construction. Vahiwati Office and staff quarters at Bhesan are in progress. A Ghat in the Bhadar bed at Kutiana is being built. Dharamshala at Saradia is in progress; additions and alterations to bungalows at Verawal have been carried out. Hostels for Upper Madressa are in progress.

Roads:—Vadal-Bhesan Road, Surmat river causeways, Hiran Causeway at Talala, Meghal Causeway at Khorasa and cutting of the Ozat banks at Anandpur have been executed. Vadal Road underwent special repairs.

Irrigation:—New wells at Khengarwav have been completed.

General:—Scarcity of labour is the cause of some of the works being delayed and in some instances stopped.

Junagadh State Railway.

63. A survey of the line from Visavadar to Talala (38·11miles) was in progress at the close of the year. *Surveys and construction of Railway lines*

A section from Talala to Prachi Road (12·42 miles) of the Verawal Una Extension was in progress at the close of the year, a portion of which, Talala to Jambur, (4·86 miles) was opened for goods traffic on the 17th March 1920; also the construction of Prachi Road-Jamwala Section was in progress at the close of the year.

Open Line Works.

I. CAPITAL.

64. The following works were undertaken and completed during the year:- *Important works completed and in progress.*

(1) Metalling the low level platform behind Goods shed at Junagadh.

(2) Copper and Smithy shed in Workshops at Junagadh.

(3) Sidings for the New shed for Superior class coaches at Junagadh,

and the following works were in progress at the close of the year under report:-

(1) Metalling the Grass and timber loading platform at Junagad.

(2) Fixing three steel columns and drilling machine in the Machine shed at Junagadh.

(3) Regrading Bantwa Section (3 miles) Mamavadar to Bantwa.

(4) Extension of foundry in Workshops at Junagadh.

(5) Home Signals at Shapur.

(6) Trellis work of bamboo ribs to menials quarters at Talala.

II. REVENUE.

65. The following revenue works were undertaken and completed during the year:—

(1) Cement plastering 2 bridges (each 16 spans 10 feet arches), between Bantwa and Saradiya.

(2) Cement pointing to arches and faces of Naredi bridge (6 spans 20 feet arches) at mile 7/2 on Shapur-Saradiya section.

(3) Additions and alterations to Verawal Station building Parcel, Ticket and Luggage Offices.

(4) Providing bamboo trellis work to ganghuts No. 1, 2 and 3 Main line.

(5) Three units trolly men's quarters at Bantwa.

(6) Digging a well at mile 10/14 Shapur-Saradiya Section and stone paving to Goods sheds at Keshod and Lushala were in hand at the close of the year under report.

Rolling Stock.

Locomotives. 66. The Railway maintained 13 Engines of the following type, during the year under report:—

5 Small F. Class
4 Big F. Class
2 E. Class
2 P. Class

Coaching stock. 67. The total coaching stock of the Railway at the end of the year under report was 69, the same as last year.

Goods stock. 68. The total number of goods stock of the Railway was 213 vehicles.

Watering arrangements. 69. The same arrangement as last year was continued during the year under report.

Fuel consumption. 70. Tons 4,357·91 of Bengal Coal were purchased and stacked during the year. The consumption for Locomotive purposes being tons 4,658·95.

Capital and Revenue Accounts.

Capital. 71. The capital outlay of the open Line from the commence-

ment of the line up to end of March 1919 excluding Suspense was:—

(1) Jetalsar-Verawal (Main Line) Rs. 45,08,198

(2) Shapur-Saradiya (Branch Line) „ 10,02,578

(3) Junagadh-Visavadar (do.) „ 8,92,283

(4) Verawal-Talala Extension. „ 7,33,813

Total Rs. 71,36,872

To this amount were added for the works executed during the year:—

(1) Jetalsar-Verawal (Main-Line) Rs. 28,179

(2) Shapur-Saradiya (Branch do.) „ 1,608

(3) Junagadh-Visavadar (do.) „ 32

(4) Verawal-Talala Extension. „ 12,665

Total Rs. 42,484

Thus the capital outlay of the open line on 31st March 1920 rose from Rs. 71,36,872 to Rs. 71,79,356 excluding Suspense, and from Rs. 77,33,660 to Rs. 79,00,286 including Suspense, at the close of the year under report.

Further a sum of Rs. 2,83,718 and 12,090 was spent on the construction of Talala-Prachi Road and Prachi Road-Jamwala sections respectively of the Verawal-Una Extension during the year under report.

Revenue Transactions.

72. The gross earnings for the year were Rs. 10,54,451 against Rs. 9,98,268 of the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 56,183 or 5·63 per cent.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 5,18,891 against Rs. 4,36,674 of the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 26,034 in the net earnings for the year under report. The interest on the Capital outlay of Rs. 79,00,286 including Suspense, works out at Rs. 6·78 against Rs. 7·26 on the Capital of Rs. 77,33,660 of the previous year.

Working Expenses.

73. The following table shows the departmental Working Expenses as compared with the previous year: —

Abstract. Working expenses.	Amount from 1-4-18 to 31-3-1919.	Amount from 1-4-19 to 31-3-1920.	Increase, or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Maintenance of Way and works etc....	64,655	1,05,860	41,205
B. Locomotive.	1,65,549	1,75,826	10,277
C. Carriage and wagon. ...	33,462	38,328	4,866
D. Traffic.	87,010	95,962	8,952
E. General charges.	63,483	83,603	20,120
G. Special & Miscellaneous. ...	22,515	19,312	— 3,203

Traffic Working.

74. **Open Mileage**—The open mileage on the 31st March 1920 inclusive of Dock Estates and Quarry line (1·03) stood as under:—

Jetalsar-Talala Section	82·00 miles.
Shapur-Saradiya „	26·31 „
Junagadh-Visavadar	27·29 „
	135·60 miles.

Train Mileage. -The train mileage worked during the year was 2,12,444 against 2,16,272 for the previous year, showing a decrease of 3,828 or 1·77 per cent.

Coaching Traffic. -The gross coaching earnings amounted to Rs. 6,53,868 as compared with Rs. 5,76,803 in 1918-19 showing an increase of Rs. 77,065 or 13·36 per cent.

Goods Traffic. -The gross goods earnings amounted to Rs. 3,84,311 or tons 1,88,184 against Rs. 4,08,924 or tons 1,91,821 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 24,613 or 6·02 per cent and in weight carried 3,637 tons or 1·90 per cent.

Steam Boat Service-Through goods booked to and from Bombay via Verawal Docks under arrangement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company were export 4,699 tons and import 3,043 tons against 3,210 tons and 5,492 tons respectively in the previous year.

Jambur Station on the Verawal–Una Extension, a length of 4·86 miles from Talala, was opened for Goods traffic from 17th March 1920.

Stores.

75. The balance of stores on hand on the 31st March 1919, Rs. 3,99,322

Purchases made during the year Rs. 6,35,944

Total Rs. 10,35,266

Deducting issues during the year Rs. 6,39,349

Balance on 31st March 1920. Rs. 3,95,917

Police.

76. During the year the total number of cognizable offences dealt with by the Police was 12, as compared with 6 and 16 during the two preceding years.

Medical.

77. There were 5,943 admissions and 22,373 attendances during the year in the Railway Dispensary at Junagadh as compared with 6,413 and 22,767 respectively for the previous year and the principal cases treated were;—

Malaria.	1,878
Influenza.	53

Staff employed.

78. The number of staff employed durig the year was;—

European	1
Anglo Indians	4
Indians	874

Accidents.

79. The following were the serious accidents which occurred during the year under report;—

(1) A kunbi named Tapoo Thakershi of the village Kathrota under the Junagadh State aged about 22 years, while sleeping on the line near Telegraph post No. 9 between Vadal and Jetalsar Junction was run over by No. 64 UP train on 13–6–1919 and killed.

(2) At Bilkha Station, a boy named Dada Abhram aged about 5 years playing near the Railway line was hurt on 24-6-1919 by a wagon which was being shunted, and succumbed to his injuries.

(3) On 15–2–1919, one Jivraj Raghoo of Bilkha threw himself in front of No. 71 Down train running between Dungarpur to Bilkha, near Telegraph post No. 10–11 and committed suicide.

(4) On 5–12–1919 a Hindoo (name unknown) was run over by No. 68 UP train at the Shapur Station yard, and was killed.

Flood damages. 80. There was no flood damage during this year under report.

Provident Institution.

81. The following figures represent the transactions of the Provident Institution during the year 1919-20.

Receipts compulsory	Rs. 7,836-0-0
do. Voluntary and Security	Rs. 2,742-7-6
Total	Rs. 10,578-7-6

A further sum of Rs. 3,815-12-0 was received during the year on account of refund of deposits temporarily withdrawn from Provident Institution by the employees.

Contributions from the Railway earnings as Bonus were:-

For the half year ending 31st March 1920		Rs. 5,735—8-8
Do.	Do. 30th September 1919	„ 3,719-12-0
	Total	Rs. 9,455—4-8

The following sums were withdrawn from the Provident Fund accounts during the year:—

Compulsory	Rs. 8,998-11—1
Voluntary and Security	„ 3,241—8-10
Bonus	„ 5,051-12—8
Total	Rs. 17,292—0—7

The interest accounted for from April 1919 to March 1920 was as under:—

Compulsory	Rs. 1,988—5—8.
Voluntary and Security	„ 150-14-11
Bonus	Rs. 1,919—6—2
Total	Rs. 14,058-0-9

The above transactions left a closing balance of Rs. 1,08,343-10-1 exclusive of the Fine Fund at the end of the year, detailed as under:—

Compulsory	Rs. 52,869—5-0
Voluntary	„ 5,747-15-4
Bonus	„ 49,726—5-9
Total	Rs. 1,08,343-10-1.

Fine fund. 82. The receipts during the year 1919-20 including interest of Rs. 28-2-2 amounted to Rs. 138-0-2, which with opening balance of Rs. 1,170-1-3 gave a total credit to Fine Fund of Rs. 1,308-1-5.

The disbursements during the year amounted to Rs.

348-12-0 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 959-5-5.

Personnel.

83. Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims continued in change as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway and Executive Engineer of Railway construction throughout the year; in addition he also controlled the Loco and Carriage and Wagon Department. Mr. A. Marks in addition to his duties as Assistant Manager held charge of the Traffic, Audit and Accounts and Stores Departments throughout the year.

Saurashtra Post Office.

84. The number of letters and parcels carried by this post increased during the year under report to 3,56,297 from 3,55,828 of the last year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,754 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,031.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

The figures and statistics entered in the various statements are for the financial year from 1-9-1918 to 31-8-19, and remarks have been made, where necessary, to show the state of various accounts on 31st March, 1920.

Section 1.

2. The financial statement with necessary remarks is annexed to this report as Appendix XXII.

Income.

3. The total income received in the treasuries during the year under report on account of all departments was Rs. 48,90,670 as against Rs. 52,72,782 in the preceding year, which shows a net fall of Rs. 3,82,112 below the income of the previous year.

Expenditure.

4. The aggregate expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 46,39,875 as against Rs. 42,47,502 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 3,92,373.

Net financial result of the year.

5. The total cash receipts in the year under report amounted to Rs. 48,90,670 and the total expenditure was Rs. 46,39,375 showing a saving of Rs. 2,51,295, during the year under report.

Financial position at the end of August 1919.

6. The assets of the State (including investments and other dues) were:—

		Amount.
At the end of August	1911	Rs. 1,01,50,127
„ „	1912	„ 1,06,40,078
„ „	1913	„ 1,18,73,778
„ „	1914	„ 1,28,04,032
„ „	1915	„ 1,40,13,760
„ „	1916	„ 1,41,69,558
„ „	1917	„ 1,50,93,296
„ „	1918	„ 1,63,80,219
„ „	1919	„ 1,70,56,580

The details of this will be found in the following Statement:—

Details as to how the balance shown in column 4 is made up.

St. Year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Net increase in assets in the current year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Investment in Railway	Loans and other investments.	Advances recoverable.	Tehsil.	Cash balance	Total of columns 5 to 9.	Deduct deposit due.	Net balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1967	0	0	1,01,50,127	53,89,404	15,77,696	21,41,535	9,98,682	6,87,552	1,07,44,869	5,94,742	1,01,50,127
1968	1,01,50,127	4,89,951	1,06,40,078	57,64,846	15,33,246	22,87,541	12,49,957	6,74,513	1,15,10,103	8,70,025	1,06,40,078
1969	1,06,40,078	12,33,700	1,18,73,778	62,15,834	33,23,593	11,34,493	10,55,498	9,44,806	1,26,74,224	8,00,446	1,18,73,778
1970	1,18,73,778	9,30,254	1,28,04,032	64,73,404	48,70,922	7,52,618	9,18,918	4,98,492	1,35,14,354	7,10,322	1,28,04,032
1971	1,28,04,032	12,09,728	1,40,13,760	67,20,862	52,94,839	4,34,598	10,43,298	9,04,703	1,43,98,300	3,84,540	1,40,13,760
1972	1,40,13,760	1,55,798	1,41,69,558	69,82,931	54,95,005	6,48,594	10,89,912	5,98,262	1,48,14,704	6,45,146	1,41,69,558
1973	1,41,69,558	9,23,738	1,50,93,296	72,54,418	64,48,704	8,55,775	6,89,332	8,49,255	1,60,97,484	10,04,188	1,50,93,296
1974	1,50,93,296	12,86,937 -14	1,63,80,233 -14	77,81,428	67,62,195	17,36,269	6,50,564 -14	10,71,853	1,80,02,309 -14	16,22,075	1,63,80,234 Chukdurasti. -14
1975	1,63,80,220	6,76,360	1,70,56,580	79,84,305	64,93,925	32,93,488	10,45,174	8,05,641	1,96,22,533	25,65,953	1,70,56,580

It will be seen from the above statement that the savings of the last years from income and from larger recoveries of advances etc. have all been invested in Railway construction and in loans etc. yielding interest.

Debts & Liabilities.

7. The State continues to have no debts. Its liabilities are on account of Revenue, Court and Personal Deposits. The statement given below shows the condition of these accounts at the end of the year:-

Name of deposit.	Balance at the end of St. 1974	Receipt in 1975	Total.	Repayments in 1975	Balance at the end of 1975.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Revenue deposit.	36,756	85,481	1,22,237	88,150	34,087
Court deposit.	48,248	52,351	1,00,599	35,480	65,119
Personal deposit.	13,96,665	26,12,375	40,09,040	17,22,519	22,86,521
Total.	14,81,669	27,50,207	42,31,876	18,46,149	23,85,727

Local Funds.

8. The accounts of local fund instituted for the maintenance of Municipalities and the Village Boards in the Mahals stood as below:-

Balance at the end of 1974. Rs.	Receipts in 1975. Rs.	Total Rs.	Repayments in 1975. Rs.	Balance at the end of 1975. Rs.
1,40,408	1,40,896	2,81,304	1,01,074	1,80,230

Adding the above amount of Rs. 1,80,230 to Rs. 23,85,727 shown above as balance of deposits, the total is Rs. 25,65,957 which represents the total liabilities of the State at the end of St. 1975 i. e. on 31st August 1919.

Dues & Fluid Assets.

9. The balance of deposit on 31st March, 1920, after taking into accounts receipts and repayments during the period was Rs. 10,59,924 as against Rs. 26,46,171 including deposits of local Funds.

The investments and dues of the State are as below:—

(1) Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Bombay.

(2) Balance in current accounts with the Bank of Bombay.

(3) Loans secured on land.

(4) Capital invested in Railway.

(5) Advances recoverable.

(6) Outstanding dues.

The accounts marked 1 to 4 above stood at the end of the year as under :—

Description of investment.	Balance at the end of 1974.	Fixed or lent in 1975.	Total.	Withdrawn or received in 1975.	Balance at the end of 1975. (31-8-19.)	On 31-3-20.	Remarks.
Fixed Deposit.	12,07,875	4,00,000	16,07,875	12,07,875	4,00,000	0	
Current Deposit.	7,66,043	51,43,126	59,09,169	46,88,259	12,20,910	4,88,485	
G. P. Notes.	24,17,407	0	24,17,407	0	24,17,407	24,17,407	Face Value Rs. 25,15,000
Loans secured on land.	11,47,870	2,29,189	13,77,059	27,450	13,49,609	12,74,824	
Shares in C. P. Railway.	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	
War Bonds.	10,06,000	0	10,06,000	0	10,06,000	10,06,000	
Govt. Treasury Bills.	1,17,000	11,88,000	13,05,000	13,05,000	0	32,40,000	
Capital invested in Railway.	71,69,531	2,06,746	73,76,277	9,760	73,65,517	81,38,889	
Do-Jetalsar Rajkot Section.	6,11,896	6,891	6,18,789	0	6,18,789	6,22,444	
Total:—	1,45,43,624	71,72,952	2,17,16,576	72,38,344	1,44,78,232	1,72,87,549	

The above shows that there was a balance of Rs. 12,07,875 in the fixed deposit at the end of St. 1974, while at the end of the year under report i. e. on 31st August 1919 it was Rs. 4,00,000 and on 31-3-1920 it was nil.

The investment in Treasury Bills was 1,17,000 at the end of St. 1974. New Bills of the value of Rs. 11,88,000 were purchased during the year under report. Thus the total value of the investments in G. T. Bills amounted to Rs. 13,05,000 and all the bills were discharged in the year under report leaving no balance in this investment on 31st August 1919 but between 31-8-1919 and 31-3-20, G. T. Bills of the value of 32,40,000 were purchased.

Capital invested in Railways at the end of 1917-18 was Rs. 77,81,428. It rose to Rs. 79,84,305 at the end of 1918-19 and was 87,61,333 on 31-3-20. This rise was mostly due to adjustment of suspense account to capital.

Interest recovered on investments was Rs. 2,12,675 as against Rs. 2,87,468.

Advances.

10. The aggregate balance of advance accounts from various departments at the end of St. 1975 was Rs. 32,93,438 against Rs. 17,36,269 at the end of the previous year.

Outstanding dues.

11. The balance of outstanding dues of the whole State amounts to Rs. 10,45,174 at the end of 1918-19.

Section II.

Work of Huzur Treasury.

12. The work of Huzur Treasury in all its branches was satisfactory.

The work of the Mahal Treasuries shows improvement.

13. The following table shows the state of Barkhali accounts at the end of the year:— *Barkhali Accounts.*

	From Bhayats & Mul-Garassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the end of St. 1974.	47,507	1,77,781
By subsequent adjustment.	+1,403	-396
	48,910	1,77,385
Recovery of arrears in St. 1974.	364	6,901
Demands for St. 1975 for current dues.	41,212	77,602
Recovery in St. 1975 of current dues.	30,441	62,702
Arrears due at the end of St. 1975.	59,317	1,85,384

14. There were 63 khatas on the books of the Junagadh Tankshal at the end of St. 1974 out of which 55 khatas were secured on land. The amount due according to these khatas was Rs. 5,76,686 and there were 8 unsecured khatas in which the amount due was Rs. 31,512. Three more khatas secured on land were added during the year under report, making a total of 66 khatas. Out of the former class, 2 khatas old and 8 khatas new were totally paid up leaving 53 khatas old and out of the latter class i. e. unsecured khatas, 2 khatas were ordered to be written off leaving 6 khatas at the end of St. 1975. *Tankshal Junagadh.*

Thus the result at the end of St. 1975 is as follows:—

Dues.	Secured.	Unsecured.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dues at the end of St. 1974.	5,76,686	31,512
Newly lent in St. 1975.	61,933	0
Added on account of interest etc. in 1975.	3,856	0
Total—	6,42,475	31,512
Deduct.		
Recovery in St. 1975.	68,226	12
Written off.	999	178
Total....	69,225	190
Balance at the end of St. 1975.	5,73,250	31,322

Thus there were Rs. 6,04,572 due by 59 debtors at the end of St. 1975.

The Tankshal possessed landed property worth Rs. 48,857 at the end of St. 1975. The rent recovered from the above house-hold properties worth Rs. 48,857 is Rs. 1,987 i. e. more than 4 % on outlay.

Tankshal Veraval branch.

15. The Verawal Branch of Tankshal had on its books 54 khatas of the sum of Rs. 42,~~600~~ 632 at the end of St. 1974. Out of these, 6 khatas were totally paid up and 6 khatas were ordered to be written off during the year under report, leaving 42 khatas at the end of St. 1975.

The result at the end of St. 1975 is as follows:—

(1) Dues at the end of St. 1974	...Rs.	42,632
(2) Newly lent in St. 1975.		49
(3) Added on account of interest in St. 1975.		243
	Total.	42,924

Deduct:—

(1) Recovery in St. 1975 in cash....	...Rs.	3,803
(2) Written off ...	...	1,789
	Total.	5,592

Balance at the end of St. 1975. ... 37,332

Central records.

16. There were 16 clerks for indexing the records, out of whom, 5 clerks were engaged in verifying the records, in separate blocks, and the rest were engaged in doing the *Ferist* and *Peta-Ferist* work.

Stationery.

17. The cost of maintenance of Stationery establishment amounted to Rs. 1,576-5-8 as against Rs. 1,443-14-7 in the last year.

Section III.

General Remarks.

18. A new Treasury was opened at Verawal on 1-9-1919. The amount of Hundis which the merchants of Verawal gave to the Treasury from 1-9-19 to 31-3-20 was Rs. 3,87,475 yielding to that treasury Vatav of Rs. 2,447-14-2. The work of exchange in Junagadh was as below from 1-9-19 to 31-3-20 Rs. 22,03,903 amount of Hundis. Rs. 5,582-3-11 Vatav.

The facility which the Verawal Treasury gives to the local traders of Verawal is much appreciated.

The condition of **fluid balances of the State on 31-3-20** compares as below with that on 31-3-19.

	On 31-3-20.	On 31-3-1919.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Fixed Deposits.	0	0
(2) Current do.	4,88,485	6,07,184
(3) War Bonds.	10,06,000	10,06,000
(4) Treasury Bills.	32,40,000	6,00,000
(5) G. P. Notes.	25,16,000	25,16,000
(6) C. P. Railway shares.	1,00,000	1,00,000
(7) Cash balance in hand.	7,53,785	16,09,934
(8) Advances.	10,38,624	34,43,870
Total Rs.	91,42,894	98,82,988
Deduct balance of deposits. „	10,59,924	26,46,171
Net Rs.	**80,82,970,**	**72,36,817**

Customs Department.

19. The total income from customs amounted to Rs. 61,552 against Rs. 58, 822 last year, and the expenditure came to Rs. 7,772 against Rs. 6,208.

Salt.

20. During the year under report 1,43,535 maunds of salt were manufactured in the State against 1,95,818 maunds in the previous year, out of which 1,25,810 maunds were sold to Junagadh subjects, and 2,6,973 maunds to merchants from other States in Kathiawar, making in all 1,52,783 maunds against 1,19,967 maunds and 51,541 maunds respectively during the previous year. The average annual consumption per head comes to about 11¾ lbs. The total sum realized from the sale of salt amounted to Rs. 46,949 against Rs. 46,604 last year, and the total expenditure came to Rs. 39,845 against Rs. 25,049 of the previous year.

Abkari.

21. The revenue derived by the State under this head amounted to Rs. 80,140 against Rs. 79,785 last year.

Opium.

22. An ijaro for the purchase and sale of opium was given for Rs. 20,101 for one year commencing from 1st September 1919 to 31st August 1920, against Rs. 21,501 last year.

The following table shows the total quantity of opium sold, purchased and that remained in stock at the end of the year:—

	1918-19.		1919-20.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.
Balance on 1st April.	18-30	13,125	25-30	23,169
Purchase during the year.	57	51,300	84	77,850
Sale during the year.	50	54,838	100-31	1,17,331
Balance at the end of the year.	25-30	9,593	8-39	8,515

The total receipts on account of sale of opium amounted to Rs. 68,151 against Rs. 53,035 in the previous year.

Stamps.

23. The balance of stamps on 31-8-18 was Rs. 57,436-3-0. The value of stamp sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st August 1919 was Rs. 75,499. The stamps of the value of Rs. 64,537-2-0 were sold. The balance, therefore, on 31-8-1919 was Rs. 68,398-1-0.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of Stamps and establishment was Rs. 4,626-15-3 which included commission to the amount of Rs. 1,882-5-9.

Printing Press.

24. During the year under report the gross earnings of the Printing Press amounted to Rs. 15,685 against Rs. 16,655 of the last year.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 12,258 against Rs. 13,111 of the last year.

Jamdarkhana.

25. The value of the stock in hand on 31-8-18 was Rs. 15,181-1-7. In the year under report cloth of the value of Rs. 9,525-4-0 was purchased for Jamdarkhana. Thus the total value of the past stock and the stock purchased newly, during the year, amounted to Rs. 24,706-5-7, out of which Poshak of the value of Rs. 3,197-12-8 was given on different ceremonial occasions which left a balance of Rs. 21,508-8-11 on 31-8-1919.

Kothar.

26. There was no change in the system adopted for obtaining supplies to the State Departments.

27. The Lungar charity did good work during the year in distributing cooked rations to the Mahommedan poor under the supervision of a Committee. *Lungar.*

Zoological Department.

28. The Lions and other wild animals at Sakarbag have been kept in good condition.

Grass Wada.

29. The seasonal conditions for the growth of grass were not favourable this year owing to untimely rainfall and the outturn was only 8 annas.

The balance in hand on 1st April 1919, was 15,81,927 lbs inclusive of Verawal Depot grass and the receipts during the year were 33,71,385 lbs. making a total of 49,53,312 lbs. in Junagadh Grass Wada and Verawal Depot. Out of this stock, 40,51,041. lbs were distributed to different Departments, Officers and ryots of the State, and the net balance in hand on 1st April 1920 was 9,02,271 lbs.

The annual consumption of grass is about 50 lacs, but as the receipts fell far short of the requirements, 8 lacs lbs. of grass from the Visavadar Forest Depot were ordered to be sent to the Grass Wada.

Memandari Department.

30. This Department continues to do good work and makes competent arrangements for guests and visitors and tours in camp and is well equipped for the purpose.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The total number of births registered during the year under report was 9,180 against 13,003 of the last year. Of 9,180 births 4,921 were boys and 4,259 were girls against 6,904 and 6,099 respectively of the last year. The birth-rate per mille of population was 21·14 as compared with 29·94 of the last year.

Deaths.

2. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report was 10,768 against 31,047 of the previous year showing a decrease of 20,279 deaths this year. The death rate per mille of population was 24·79 this year against 71·50 of the preceding year. Of 10,768 deaths 5,598 were males and 5,170 were females, giving male and female percentage of 51·98 and 48·2 respectively against 49·39 and 50·61 of the last year.

Medical Relief.

Medical staff.

3. There was no change in the personnel of the Medical Department during the year under report.

Medical Institutions.

4. The number of dispensaries continued to be the same as last year viz. 23.

Patients treated.

5. 1,84,608 patients were treated this year against 1,71,216 of the preceding year showing an increase of 13,392 patients this year. Of 1,84,608 persons treated, 2,995 were in-patients and 1,81,613 were out-patients against 2,632 and 1,68,644 respectively of the preceding year. The daily average of new admissions was 558·83 this year against 466·53 of the last year while the aggregate daily average attendance was 2257·21 against 1968·85.

The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary.

6. The Imperial Service Lancers Dispensary treated 3,075 patients againt 2,225 patients during the preceding year. Of 3,075 patients 234 were indoor patients and 2,841 were outdoor patients as compared with 156 and 2,069 respectively last year. Of 3,075 patients 2,526 were males and 549 females. No major and 53 minor operations were performed this year.

Medical Budget.

7. The total budget grant of the Department under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer sanctioned for the year under report was Rs. 1,07,225 as compared with Rs. 1,01,602 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,623 due to the high prices of drugs and other articles. In view of the high prices of food stuffs and in appreciation of the good work done, the grades of Assistant Surgeons, Compounders Vaccinators &c. were revised during the year.

Post-mortem Examination.

8. 63 post-mortem examinations were held this year against 53 of the last year.

Temperature. 9. The highest temperature under shade was 110° at Junagadh on 27th April 1919, while the lowest was 50° F at Bhesan on 31-12-1919 against 112° at Junagadh on 2nd May 1918 and the lowest 54° at Visavadar on 25th January 1919.

Epidemic Diseases.

Plague. 10. During the year under review there was a mild epidemic of plague in the Keshod and Vanthali districts. In all 10 places were infected and 676 persons were attacked with plague of whom 446 died this year against 1,463 and 1,145 of the previous year.

Cholera. 11. During the year under report there was one case of Cholera in Mangrol.

Small Pox. 12. Small pox infected in all 55 villages and attacked 444 persons causing 79 deaths against 156 of last year.

Sanitation. 13. The general sanitation of the State was quite satisfactory.

Vaccination.

Staff. 14. During the year under report one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector and 9 Vaccinators were at work. All the villages were visited by the vaccinators during the year.

Number of Vaccinations. 15. 10,630 primary vaccinations and 23 re-vaccinations were performed this year, against 10,985 and 116 respectively last year, showing a decrease of 355 or nearly 3·3 p. c. in primary vaccinations. Out of 10,630 persons operated upon, 5,245 were males and 5,385 were females. Amongst the persons vaccinated, 8,078 were under one year of age, 2,521 were between one and six years, and 31 were above six years.

Result of Vaccination. 16. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 9,589 giving a percentage of 95·96 as against 96·98 of the last year.

Cost of maintenance. 17. The total cost of maintaining this Department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,646-8-0 against Rs. 10,313-1-6 of the last year.

The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.

18. The total number of patients treated during the year was 12,724 against 8,386 in the preceding year of which 12,438 were out-patients and 286 in-patients. The daily average attendance of new admissions was 33·55 against 22·10 and the aggregate daily average attendance was 308·78 as compared with 139·97 of the previous year. Of indoor patients the aggregate daily attendance was 10·84 against 10·05 of

the previous year. Cases of generative system amounted to 1,144; 117 major and 1,115 minor operations were performed and of these 1,045 were gynœcological operations, whilst 46 labour cases, 101 cases of injury and 17 poisoning cases were dealt with.

The total cost of maintaining the Hospital was Rs. 21,402-4-5 against Rs. 22,138-4-7 of the last year, the average cost per patient being Re. 0-2-11 against Re. 0-6-5 of the last year.

This Institution is making satisfactory progress and its usefulness is appreciated very much by that section of the public for which it is chiefly intended.

Veterinary.

19. The total number of State animals treated during the year was 1,168 against 1,319 last year. Of these, 1,151 were cured, 10 died and 7 were discharged incurable. The number of animals of State subjects treated during the year was 1,289 against 1,125 last year; of these 1,270 were cured, 10 died and 9 were discharged incurable.

The total cost of medicines required for treatment of Head-quarter's animals and district cattle was Rs. 2,300-9-0 against Rs. 1,628 last year, the increase being due to high prices.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

20. During the year under report two classes were examined viz. the Bahauddin College Class in First-Aid to the Injured and the Bahadurkhanji High School Class in the Junior Certificate Examination in First-Aid.

It is gratifying to note that this association, encouraged by the work done by some of the volunteers at the time of the influenza epidemic, raised a corps of workers to render service at the time of the Maha Shivratri Fair which attracts large number of pilgrims to Junagadh every year.

CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION.

General Summary.

The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them during the year under report:—

Class of institution.	No. in 1918-19.	No. in 1919-20.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1918-19.	No. of pupils in 1919-20.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts College,	1	1	0	0	281	247	0	34
Public institutions.	172	172	0	0	13,985	13,913	0	72
Aided private institutions.	7	8	1	0	447	981	534	0
Unaided private institutions.	74	89	15	0	3,145	2,910	0	235
Total...	254	270	16	0	17,858	18,051	534	341

This shows a net increase of 193 pupils for the whole State.

Average attendance.

2. The average monthly number on the registers increased from 13,605 to 13,968 this year and the average daily attendance from 10,011 to 10,198. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number was 73 against 73·6 of the previous year.

Nationality.

3. Of the 13,913 children attending the institutions maintained by the State, 11,542 were boys and 2,371 girls. Of the boys, 1,854 were Brahmins, 5,690 other Hindus, 798 Jains, 3,185 Musalmans, 8 Native Christians, 1 Parsi and 6 of other creeds. Of the girls, 594 were Brahmins, 1,149 other Hindus, 364 Jains, 257 Musalmans, 3 Native Christians, and 4 of other creeds.

Collegiate Education.

Junagadh College.

4. At the opening of the year on 20th June 1919 there were 257 students on the roll of the College.

Rolls.

5. The second term's enrolment was 247, composed of 95 Brahmins, 67 other Hindus, 25 Jains, 55 Mahommedans, 2 Parsis, 2 Jews and 1 Eurasian.

University Examinations.

6. During the commencement of the first term of 1919-20 there was vacation from 11th March to 19th June during which

period University Examinations were held with the following results for the College:—

Examination.	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed in		
		Pass Class.	II Class.	I Class.
1st year.	111	81	14	1
Ex-students.	3	3	0	0
Inter. Arts.	60	34	3	0
Ex-students.	11	8	0	0
B. A.	60	38	11*	0
Ex-students.	8	5	0	0
B. Sc.	1	0	1 †	0
M. A.	1	0	0	0

*Of these 11 II Class Honours students, 1 passed in English Honours, 3 in Sanskrit Honours, 2 in Persian Honours, 1 in History Honours and 4 in Science Honours.

† This student is awarded the Fatehdin Khanji of Manavadar Science Medal for proficiency in Science.

The examination results are highly gratifying this year. The College had the distinction of being the first in the whole Presidency for its B. A. results securing 81·6 per cent of passes with 11 second class honours.

7. There was a slight decrease in the number of students during both terms owing to fever and influenza epidemics.

8. The College 1st Year Certificate Examination for the current year was held on the 28th, 29th February and 1st March and out of 103 students, 81 got certificates of whom 3 secured 1 Class, 11 II Class and 67 pass Class marks. Of these 103 students, 1 appeared as an ex-student.

Hostels. 9. The number of students residing in the Hostels during the second term was 135 against 125 in the previous term.

Income and expenditure. 10. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 10,434 and the expenditure to Rs. 57,172 against Rs. 11,989 and Rs. 58,445 respectively in the previous year.

11. In the athletic department, the college maintained its good reputation. Its team suffered no defeat, but won both the Gaekwar Cup and the Northcote Shield. *College activities.*

High Schools.

12. The Harjiwandas Dharshi High School at Una having been provisionally recognised as a High School by the Joint Examination Board this year, the total number of High Schools now in the State is three. The number of students on the rolls of the three High Schools increased from 913 to 1,036. In the Bahadurkhanji High School the number rose from 760 to 770. The average monthly number increased from 804 to 813 and the average daily attendance from 588 to 649. In the Una High School the number on the rolls was 124 and the average monthly number and attendance were 121 and 85 respectively. In the Mangrol High School the number on the rolls decreased from 153 to 142, while the average monthly number was reduced from 134 to 133 and the average daily attendance from 152 to 118. *High Schools.*

13. The School Leaving Examination results of the Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh, for the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years are shown below:— *School Leaving Examination Results.*

	1917.	1918.	1919.
No. of pupils sent up	48	43	51
No. of pupils passed	18	29	27
Percentage of success	37	67	53

Of the eight boys sent up from the Mangrol High School, two passed the same Examination.

14. Two students out of five passed in the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination; while six out of eight passed in the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination of the School of Arts of 1919 from the Bahadurkhanji High School. One of the students of the Elementary Grade Examination won a prize in general competition. *Arts Examination.*

15. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 900 are distributed annually to the Students of the Bahadurkhanji High School, in addition to the sum of Rs. 4 p. m. given from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund to that Student of Standard VII who comes first in the annual Examination of St. VI. In the Una High School two scholarships of Rs. 7 p. m. each have been granted by the State and scholarships of the value of Rs. 45 p. m. are given from sums contributed by the late Sheth Harjiwandas Dharshi. *Scholarships.*

16. Excluding the Gymnastic Teacher, there are 54 teachers in the three High Schools of whom 16 are Graduates, 15 Under-Graduates, 16 Matriculates and 7 are non-qualified. *Teachers.*

Junagadh High School.

Staff. 17. Besides the Head Master and the Doctor who takes the first-aid-Class, there are 10 Graduates, 7 Under-Graduates, 13 Matriculates, 2 Non-Matrics, 1 Assistant Clerk and 1 Gymnasium Teacher on the school staff.

First Aid-to-the Injured. 18. Thirty-one students out of forty passed the St. John Ambulance First Aid to the Injured Junior Course Examination in January 1919.

Games. 19. Cricket and Foot Ball are popular among the school boys.

Mahabat Madressa.

20. The total number of boys receiving instruction decreased from 659 to 642 as under:—

	1918.	1919.
English Division,	196	185
Gujarati ,,	378	370
Arabic-Persian.	85	87
Total	**659**	**642**

The average monthly number rose from 623 to 633 and the average daily attendance remained the same, viz. 463.

The work of the Arabic-Persian Department and the Koran reading Classes which devote part of the time to Gujarati study also continues to be satisfactory.

Scholarships. 21. The sum of Rs. 100 per mensem granted by the State and that of Rs. 48 realized as annual interest from the Ashrafalli Memorial Fund are distributed in scholarships among the deserving boys of this Institution. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 500 is allotted to this Madressa out of the Zakat Charity Fund, which too, is utilized for giving scholarships and books to the students.

Teaching Staff. 22. There are 26 teachers in all (excluding the Gymnastic Teacher) of whom 1 is a Graduate, 2 are Under-graduates, 5 Matriculates, 2 trained and 16 are untrained. The Drawing Teacher has passed the Third Grade Examination in Drawing.

Examination Results. 23. The annual Examination was held this year by the Educational Inspectors assisted by the Head Master, and out of 508 pupils presented, 369 passed the test, the result being 72 p. c.

Arts Examination. 24. One student appeared in the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination and passed.

25. The extensive additions to the main building of the Madressa having been completed, the School has reoccupied its old quarters where it is now comfortably accommodated.

Middle Schools.

Middle Schools.

26. The number of boys attending the six middle schools, viz. those at Verawal, Patan, Chorwad, Vanthali, Kutiana, and Delwada, was 371, the average monthly number was 399 and the average daily attendance was 289 against 521, 513 and 423 respectively in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that Una Middle School has this year been omitted from this number, as it has been recognized as a High School. The new school building at Patan having been completed this year, the institution has been removed to the same.

Teaching staff.

27. The number of teachers employed in these Schools is 28, out of whom 1 is a Graduate, 3 are Under-Graduates, 9 Matriculates and 15 are non-qualified.

Results.

28. The results of the annual examination are satisfactory, 147 out of 371 presented having passed the test.

English Classes.

29. There are 10 English classes attached to the Vernacular Boys' schools at the following places:—

Vadal	Ranpur	Shil
Majevdi	Malia	Devda
Visavadar	Keshod	
Bhesan	Nageshri	

Out of 202 students who were presented for examination in English, 152 came out successful.

Primary Education.

Boys' Schools.

30. The average monthly number and the average daily attendance rose from 9,541 and 7,141 to 9,845 and 7,352 respectively. Out of 7,885 pupils examined, 5,976 were declared successful, the result being 75 p. c.

Teachers.

31. The number of teachers employed in these schools was 413 of whom 99 are trained and 314 are un-trained. 39 out of the 99 trained teachers have full three years' qualifications, 34 have two years' and 26 one year's training.

Girls' Schools.

32. The number of girls attending the 19 Girls' Schools maintained by the State fell from 2,090 to 1,962. The average monthly number increased from 1,988 to 2,021 while the average daily attendance fell from 1,253 to 1,241. Out of 1,305 girls examined, 1,125 passed, the result being 86 p. c.

In addition to the usual subjects the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery.

Teachers. 33. The number of teachers employed in the Girls' schools was 73 of whom 53 are females and 20 are males, 26 being trained and 47 untrained. Out of the trained teachers, 22 are females and 4 are males. Of the remaining untrained teachers, 31 are females and 16 are males.

English class for girls. 34. In the English class attached to the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School, 18 girls out of 20 presented for examination in English passed the test.

Scholarships.

35. Over and above the scholarships given in different local institutions, stipends amounting to Rs. 2,587 were given to students studying in other Colleges in the Presidency and abroad. The total value of all scholarships amounted to Rs. 5,142 during the year.

Expenditure.

36. The following statement compares the expenditure incurred on education during the years 1918-19 and 1919-20:—

Details of expenditure.	1918-19. Rs.	1919-20. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
High Schools.	41,481	44,883	3,402	0
Madressa	11,327	12,896	1,569	0
Middle Schools.	15,889	10,067	0	5,822
Primary Schools.	1,00,924	1,15,763	14,839	0
Grants to private schools.	1,344	6,302	4,958	0
Scholarships.	5,028	5,142	114	0
Libraries.	2,025	1,934	0	91
Direction & Inspection charges.	9,676	9,849	173	0
Office establishment.	3,146	3,402	256	0
Buildings & repairs.	1,35,592	19,897	0	1,15,695
Miscellaneous.	1,388	685	0	703
Total.	3,27,820	2,30,820	25,311	1,22,311

Fee Receipts.

37. The total fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,111.

Moral Education.

38. Moral instruction continues to be imparted by means of easy narratives, poems, and dialogues selected from text books and others read by the teachers from school libraries.

Physical Education.

39. Cricket and Football and other games are played by the boys of the High Schools and of the Middle Schools. The gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and Mahabat Madressa are well attended.

The Boys of the Vernacular Schools are taken out at least once a week for nature study to neighbouring fields, hills, river-beds or sea-shore and suitable games are played by them daily in school compounds.

Discipline.

40. Discipline is fairly maintained in all institutions.

Libraries.

41. The expenditure for the maintenance of the Bahadurknanji Library at Junagadh amounted to Rs. 1,534. The total number of books on the register is 5, 989. Newspapers and magazines are supplied annually at a cost of Rs. 400.

Other libraries in the mofussil, viz. those at Verawal, Una, Patan, Gadhakda, Kutiana, Chorwad, Bhesan, Delwada and Vanthali are working in good order. The first four receive donations from the State.

Museum.

42. The Museum attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library contains archæological objects of interest as well as copper plates and old coins of various descriptions collected mostly from different Mahals in the State, and is sometimes visited by outsiders who have a knowledge of some of these curios.

General Remarks.

43. The year under report has witnessed a thorough revision in the graded pay of the Primary School Teachers.

The grant of Rs. 30,000 allotted for providing a new building for the Vernacular Boys' school at Patan is being utilized and a great improvement will be felt when these new quarters are completed.

Kutiyana Madressa.

44. The number of boys attending the Madressa fell from 748 to 548. 106 out of them are attending the infant classes, 396 are studying in Gujarati Standards I to IV and 46 in standards I to IV English. With the exception of 3 who are Hindus, all are Mahommedans.

The annual establishment charges are reported to be Rs. 5,283.

Religious education for Mahommedans is compulsory.

Out of 450 pupils examined, 333 passed the annual examination.

Of the 15 teachers employed in the Madressa at present, 1 is a Matric, 2 are non-matrics and 12 are un-trained.

Vanthali Madressa.

45. The new building erected for the institution having been completed, the school has been removed to these spacious quarters.

The Mahabat Khanji Orphanage.

46. The education of the orphans is conducted on two lines, academical and technical. Religious instruction is also provided by private aid. All the boys have uniform dresses. The expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,200.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1919-1920.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	H. D. Rendall, Esq., I. C. S.	Administrator, Junagadh State.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
2	E. Brook Fox, Esq. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer, P. W. D.	1—4-19	29—3-20	
3	E. W. Proctor Sims, Esq. A. M. I. C. E.	Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
4	James Scott, Esq. M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Principal, Junagadh College.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
5	H. A. W. Bladen, Esq.	Tutor & Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
6	R. B. A. S. Tambe, I. S. O.	Huzur Assistant to the Administrator.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
7	Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Judicial Officer.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
8	R. B. Keshavlal G. Trivedi.	Chief Revenue Officer.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
9	Mr. A. Marks.	Assistant Manager, Junagadh State Railway.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
10	R. B. Manishankar R. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Accounts Officer	1—4-19	31—3-20	
11	Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	1—4-19	31—3-20	
12	Mr. S. N. Ratnagar.	Chief Forest Officer.	1—4-19	26—3-20	Reverted to the British service.
13	Mr. M. A. Fakih, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge, Sadar Court.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
14	Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	Chief Educational Officer.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
15	Mr. Dhairyashanker Ambaram Chhaya.	Superintendent of Police.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
16	Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	Sarkari Vakil.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
17	Dr. Mulchand K. Desai.	Stable Superintendent.	1—4-19	31—3-20	
18	Mr. D. N. Phansalkar.	Superintendent, Huzur Office	1—4-19	11—7-19	
19	Mr. D. J. Solomon. B. A., B. L. (U. S. A.)	Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School.	1—9-19	31—3-20	

20	Miss Ruth Dewaji L. M. & S.	Lady Medical Officer, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.	1—4—19	31—3—20
21	Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Dhru.	Port Officer, Veraval.	1—4—19	31—3—20
22	K. S. Gulam Rasulkhan Gulam Ghauskhan.	Commanding Officer, Imperial Service Lancers.	1—4—19	31—3—20

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	New Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	New Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	,,	,,	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	No.	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	Yes.	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	,,	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	
19	Explosives Act.	,,	,,	
20	Companies Act.	,,	,,	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	,,	
22	Account Code.	,,	,,	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	,,	,,	
24	Village Police Act.	,,	,,	
25	Conveyances Act.	,,	,,	

26	Co-operative Society Act.	Yes.	,,
27	Guardian and Wards Act.	,,	,,
28	Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases.	,,	Yes
29	Motor Vehicles Act.	,,	,,

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1919–20.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imperial S. Lancers.	98	12	2	0	14	94	0	6*	0	5	9	80	Rs. 75,185	*3 at Junagadh with the State Police and 3 at Mangrol, for saluting purposes.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1919-20.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay and Grade. Rs.	Fixed allowance. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.		Actual cost.	Punishments.				Punished judicially.	Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
							Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.		By promotion	By money.	Literate.	Illiterate.	
Superintendent of Police.	1	400	75	5,700	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Deputy Superintendent of Police	1															In abeyance.
Inspector I grade.	2	150-5-175	15	4,155	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	
„ II „	2	125-5-145	15	3,720	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
„ III „	3	100-5-120	15	4,620	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	
Fouzdar I „	3	80-5-95	20	4,260	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	
„ II „	5	60-5-75	20	5,150	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	
„ III „	6	45-5-55	20	5,400	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	
Jemadar I „	11	35-2½-40	10	14,895	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	
„ II „	20	25-2½-32½			0		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	19	0	

Havaldar I grade.	17	20				0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	1
„ II „	26	17½				0	0	0	1	0	0	4	18	6
„ III „	41	15	7½&5	28,716	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	17	14
Naiks.	51	13				0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	22
Lance Naiks.	10	12	0	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	7
Constables I grade.	316	12	0	45,504	0	2	0	6	1	1	3	8	69	202
„ II „	211	11	0	27,852	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	89	111
„ III „	121	10	0	14,520	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	29	99
Mounted Police.														
Risaldar.	1	100+25	25½	1,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jemadar I grade.	1	40-2½-50	25½	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
„ II „	1	25-2½-37½	25½	723	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dafedar I „	1	20	25½	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
„ II „	2	17½	25½	1,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
„ III „	4	15	25½	1,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lance Dafedars.	5	13	25½	2,310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Sowars I grade.	15	13	25½	3,600	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	8
„ II „	19	12	25½	8,550	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
„ III „	38	11	25½	16,644	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	27
Total.....	934			2,03,933	8	1,80,987	9	1	15	6	1	5	28	286	513
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment, contingencies &c.				78,732	0	62,765									
Total.....				2,82,665	8	2,43,752									
Mangrol	83										0	0	0	46	37

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1919-20.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,465	1,433	1,140	1,042	1,019	949	571	563	356	321	50·0	54·0	56·0	59.3	These include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 922 accused arrested in Junagadh 34 were in police custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial.
" " " " 38 were released by the police without being sent for trial.
" 850 " sent for trial 62 were pending trial in Magisterial courts on 31-3-20.
" 294 " discharged 77 were discharged owing to cases being compounded.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made in the Junagadh State during the year 1919-20.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	64,258	67,336	23,928	18,804	37·2	27·9	Junagadh figures include value of missing cattle, in cases in which cattle have not yet been recovered, amounting to Rs. 3,124.
Mangrol.	2,641	4,124	620	2,096	23·4	50·8	
Total.	66,899	71,460	24,548	20,900	36·6	29·2	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1919-20.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of cases appre-hended.	Number of cases con-victed.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons compounded during trial.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.								Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquilities, S. 146.	0	5	5	9	5	24	16	0	0	0	5	11	0	16	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	14	14	2	14	14	9	0	3	0	0	6	0	9	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	2	8	10	13	8	17	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	0	11	11	3	9	22	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	
Attempt to commit murder S. 307.	2	5	7	3	6	8	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	2	30	32	28	29	74	15	0	7	1	3	4	0	15	52	0	2	1	1	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	8	1,002	1,010	1,068	1,002	1,768	103	2	10	0	10	81	0	103	1,650	0	0	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	3	3	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape, S. 375.	1	6	7	2	5	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	4	14	18	23	17	55	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	40	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	1	1	
Theft, etc., S. 378-445.	9	330	339	404	335	481	337	42	90	19	36	117	13	337	134	0	0	132	16	12	26	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	7	7	22	7	10	8	0	6	0	2	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	0	20	20	31	20	30	18	6	1	0	2	9	0	18	12	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-490.	4	69	73	47	70	170	14	2	4	3	2	3	0	14	151	0	0	4	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	
Forgery.	1	3	4	5	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	1	59	60	59	55	85	31	0	2	0	11	18	0	31	49	0	0	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal procedure Code.	10	384	394	468	377	617	116	9	32	3	2	32	38	116	479	0	0	22	5	3	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	22	
Total	44	1,971	2,015	2,197	1,966	3,395	731	62	217	26	93	282	51	731	2,587	0	2	207	34	19	50	21	18	3	1	40	0	5	49	75	
Mangrol.	17	387	404	404	389	441	105	1	6	8	19	66	5	105	320	0	1	20	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	15	15	
Grand total.	61	2,358	2,419	2,601	2,355	3,836	836	63	223	34	112	348	56	836	2,907	0	3	227	36	20	52	24	19	6	3	40	0	5	64	90	
								432										432												

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1919-20.

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1919-20.				Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,778	1,639	51	689	164	2,065	5	2	3,224	2,976	1,256	1,035	568	60	2	55	
City Magistrate's Court.	411	332	8	150	53	208	0	0	807	419	183	75	106	45	0	10	
Sadar Adalat.	(58)	(59)	(16)	(121)	0	0	0	0	(102)	(137)	0	(56)	(70)	0	(1)	(10)	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	421	404	17	99	3	322	0	0	467	441	257	58	106	4	1	15	
Mangrol Sessions' Court.	(2)	0	(1)	~~(1)~~	0	0	0	0	(2)	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	
Total.	2,610	2,375	76	938	220	2,595	5	2	4,498	3,836	1,696	1,168	780	109	3	80	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiff's Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 & 17.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1919-20.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Huzur Adalat.	98	0	0	102	60	14	9	16	9	19	12	1	1	0	0	13	7	D. 36	
Sadar Adalat.	118	0	0	90	61	30	21	36	26	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	9	D. 38	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	7	0	0	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	
Total.....	223	0	0	193	122	48	34	52	35	21	13	1	1	0	0	33	18	0	

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1919-20.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Munsiffs' Courts.	175	156	2,537	3,659	2,712	3,815	2,556	3,330	156	485	6,30,497	66	3,287	306	2,100	1,204	246	78	31	621	1,276	144	1,289	44,48,593	D. 93	D. 82	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	4	25	315	310	319	335	294	299	25	36	10,218	9	291	10	254	47	6	3	0	14	121	12	152	24,876	0	0	
Total	179	181	2,852	3,969	3,031	4,150	2,850	3,629	181	521	6,40,715	75	3,578	316	2,354	1,251	252	81	31	635	1,397	156	1,441	44,73,469	0	0	

Appendix XI.

(Civil.)—Results of applications for the execution of decrees during the year 1919-20.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,336	215	1,70,189	1,621	4,205	9,30,923	2,957	4,420	11,01,112	2,742	2,855	4,93,891	215	1,565	6,07, 221	1,273	233	59	
Mangrol.	1	13	1,756	137	154	18,346	138	167	20,102	125	149	15,132	13	18	4,970	11	2	5	
Total.....	1,337	228	1,71,945	1,758	4,359	9,49,269	3,095	4,587	11,21,214	2,867	3,004	5,09,023	228	1,583	6,12,191	1,284	235	64	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1919-20.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remained for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M.D	
Huzur Court.	69	113	213	158	282	271	169	167	113	104	1,07,619	1,24,025	106	105	30	25	21	19	6	11	6	7	4	5	
																							M. D	M. D	
Sadar Court.	150	112	205	199	355	311	243	179	112	132	1,07,240	77,643	150	48	55	92	11	14	4	5	23	20	4-15	4-14	
																							Y. M. D.	M. D	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	7	5	13	16	20	21	15	8	5	13	720	2,765	8	6	1	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	1-3-4	8-20	
Total.	226	230	431	373	657	603	427	354	230	249	2,15,579	2,04,433	264	159	86	118	37	33	10	17	30	27	0	0	

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1919–20.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs	Days	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	9 ×	172	655	971	827	112	146	124	39,841	22	2 deaths only.
Mangrol.	1	5	95	75	100	5	9	12	2,770	21	Nil.
Total.	10	177	750	1,046	927	117	155	136	42,611		

× Besides these there are three lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1919–20.

Name of State	Documents presented.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.		
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Junagadh.	1,812	1,355	578	602	642	627	33	27	2	0	57	99	1,164	1,249	Rs 15,30,947	Rs 18,12,135	85	31	63	75	

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1919-20.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	578	5,44,775	0	0	6,554	0	0	602	6,45,156	0	0	6,336	0	0	
Sale deeds.	642	8,76,913	0	0	9,307	0	0	627	11,31,607	0	0	10,729	0	0	
Wills.	33	57,626	0	0	1,215	0	0	27	34,817	0	0	371	0	0	
Money bonds.	2	90	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	57	90,560	0	0	1,447	0	0	99	65,406	0	0	962	0	0	
Total.	1,312	15,69,964	0	0	18,524	0	0	1,355	18,76,986	0	0	18,398	0	0	

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Boards in the Junagadh State during the Samvat years 1974 (1917-18) and 1975 (1918-1919).

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st September 1918. Rs.	Receipts. St. 1974 Rs.	Receipts. St 1975 Rs.	Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1974 Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1975 Rs.	Balance on the 31st August 1919. Rs.	Remarks.
Junagadh.	62,232	76,504	75,105	1,37,337	60,324	56,129	81,208	
Verawal.	28,078	13,221	16,974	45,052	11,762	8,079	36,973	
Una.	6,419	5,508	7,239	13,658	3,842	4,965	8,693	
Delwada.	1,687	941	1,271	2,958	579	1,206	1,752	
Sutrapada.	483	516	476	959	425	419	540	
Patan.	3,364	3,227	4,487	7,851	3,512	5,294	2,557	
Chorwad.	501	884	1,127	1,628	677	968	660	
Malia.	7,179	3,224	4,480	11,659	1,786	2,770	8,889	
Keshod.	1,929	1,880	2,781	4,710	2,346	2,441	2,269	
Balágam.	1,627	887	447	2,074	530	375	1,699	
Shil.	622	612	797	1,419	364	584	835	
Kutiana.	13,564	14,104	12,827	26,391	11,403	8,625	17,766	
Vadal.	364	671	697	1,061	1,642	555	506	
Visavadar.	520	490	598	1,118	317	348	770	
Bagdu.	497	152	104	601	183	131	470	
Vanthali.	6,195	5,931	7,889	14,084	4,625	4,609	9,475	
Bhesan.	1,394	285	112	1,506	210	255	1,251	
Shahpur.	2,152	1,921	1,553	3,705	815	1,117	2,588	
Total...	1,38,807	1,30,908	1,38,964	2,77,771	1,05,342	98,870	1,78,901	
Village Boards.								
Nawagadh.	48	140	124	172	108	77	95	
Ajab.	457	256	178	635	96	98	537	
Bamnasa.	325	134	116	441	118	92	349	
Talala.	174	300	300	474	400	412	62	
Gadhakda.	481	500	625	1,106	212	953	153	
Bherai.	115	184	174	289	189	157	132	
Total.	1,600	1,514	1,517	3,117	1,123	1,789	1,328	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1919-20.

Number.	Name of Rain-Gauge Station.	April 1919.		May 1919.		June 1919.		July 1919.		August 1919.		September 1919.		October 1919.		November 1919.		December 1919.		January 1920.		February 1920.		March 1920.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	0	0	0	3	88	11	98	11	28	3	31	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	31	37	5	6	36	52	
2	Verawal.	0	0	0	0	0	93	6	72	9	69	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	42	0	0	19	4	8	22	27	18	
3	Una.	0	0	0	0	2	38	18	60	8	80	2	48	0	99	1	20	0	0	1	72	0	33	0	0	36	50	13	35	23	28	
4	Kutiyana.	0	0	0	0	0	39	9	13	5	26	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	16	66	4	50	24	13	
5	Vanthali.	0	0	0	0	1	25	9	97	7	15	0	67	0	0	1	58	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	21	38	3	76	27	42	
6	Delvada.	0	0	0	0	0	28	20	11	7	30	1	30	1	56	1	80	0	0	2	24	0	25	0	0	33	38	13	62	23	89	
7	Prabhas Patan.	0	0	0	0	0	58	8	22	10	92	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	26	0	0	21	88	7	39	27	98	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	0	0	40	8	86	8	99	0	67	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	70	0	0	20	5	11	95	30	59	
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	0	0	23	7	48	7	27	0	83	0	25	0	16	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	16	70	10	95	28	38	
10	Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	0	46	6	93	5	35	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1	7	0	0	14	11	5	95	24	31	

11	Visavadar.	0	0	0	0	1	54	11	6	6	95	2	30	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	60	0	0	23	41	7	24	30	30	
12	Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	0	99	7	13	6	36	1	89	0	5	0	17	0	0	0	15	0	26	0	0	17	0	2	64	24	90	
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	0	0	59	9	6	4	7	0	1	0	75	0	0	0	10	0	22	0	0	0	0	22	85	2	93	25	61	
14	Vadal.	0	0	0	0	2	80	11	8	10	72	2	75	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	27	93	5	89	30	0	
15	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	2	94	8	45	2	69	1	42	6	72	1	0	0	0	3	11	0	96	0	0	27	28	7	44	20	34	
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	0	81	10	9	14	97	1	16	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	1	0	40	0	0	28	56	7	86	28	79	
17	Talala.	0	0	0	0	2	56	10	67	11	16	2	19	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	48	1	7	0	0	28	48	20	67	0	0	
18	Shil.	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	93	5	57	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	10	16	40	8	10	26	92	
19	Sanakhada.	0	64	0	0	0	32	17	17	6	31	0	25	1	50	2	25	0	0	2	16	0	75	0	0	31	35	9	9	0	0	
20	Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	3	8	11	0	28	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	11	0	56	0	7	16	30	5	66	27	36	

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1919.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1920.) Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	330—0-0	295—0-0	
2	Bajro *(Pennisetum Typhoideum)*.	90—0-0	52—8-0	
3	Juwar *(Sorghum Vulgari)*.	85—0-0	35—0-0	
4	Wheat.	85—0-0	60—0-0	
5	Gram.	70—0-0	70—0-0	
6	Urad *(Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus)*	110—0-0	90—0-0	
7	Tur *(Cajanus Indicus)*.	160—0-0	170—0-0	
8	Rice.	140—0-0	200—0-0	
9	Mug *(Phaseolus Mungo)*.	130—0-0	90—0-0	

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1919 to 31st March 1920.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.			Memorial and Charitable Funds.	Total.
		Original. Rs	Maintenance and Repairs. Rs	Total. Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Buildings.	1,33,888	61,100	1,94,988	72,122	2,67,110
2	Roads.	7,144	31,585	38,729	0	38,729
3	Water Works.	0	19,808	19,808	0	19,808
4	Irrigation Works.	410	0	410	0	410
5	Bunder Improvements.	1,78,722	1,812	1,80,534	0	1,80,534
6	Municipal Improvements.	24,743	0	24,743	0	24,743
7	Electric Light.	0	16,777	16,777	0	16,777
8	Motor Cars.	8,570	14,418	22,988	0	22,988
9	Telephone.	0	1,794	1,794	0	1,794
10	Technical Training	0	550	550	0	550
11	Miscellaneous.	0	10,050	10,050	0	10,050
12	Famine relief works	54,684	0	54,684	0	54,684
13	Establishment & Contingencies.	0	50,019	50,019	0	50,019
	Total	4,08,161	2,07,913	6,16,074	72,122	6,88,196

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1919–20.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	1,03,847	74,481	2,554	52,165	1,930	3,322	1,471	4,413	94,345	336	30,703	34	6,550	7,966	This includes Mangrol figures also.
Alienated villages.	39,555	28,184	957	19,464	986	1,532	839	1,791	39,121	75	10,151	5	1,939	2,475	
Total.....	1,43,402	1,02,665	3,511	71,629	2,916	4,854	2,310	6,204	1,33,466	411	41,214	39	8,489	10,441	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1919-20.

Name of the State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	57	Rs. 21,250	50	Rs. 68,151	33	Rs. 19,820.	0	126-9-0	140	Rs. 1,09,347-9-0	

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1974 (1917–18) and 1975 (1918–1919).

No.	Name of receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1974 A. D. 1917-18.	St. 1975 A. D. 1918-19.		
1	Land Revenue.	22,17,751	17,59,193	-4,58,558	
2	Forests.	1,06,488	1,12,321	+ 5,833	
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,28,850	1,41,373	+ 12,523	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,53,690	1,29,075	- 24,615	
5	Jortalbi.	89,210	74,039	- 15,171	
6	Nazrano.	3,330	745	- 2,585	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, etc.	39,491	29,043	- 10,448	
8	Lancers.	465	281	- 184	
9	Police.	5,178	2,606	- 2,572	
10	General Administration.	5,128	4,941	- 187	
11	Ports.	1,66,986	2,70,136	+ 1,03,150	
12	Law and Justice.	49,329	51,609	+ 2,280	
13	Stamps.	82,688	67,510	- 15,178	
14	Jail.	1,848	2,202	+ 354	
15	Printing Press.	23,481	27,001	+ 3,520	
16	Customs.	1,48,782	1,42,526	- 6,256	
17	Medical.	110	139	+ 29	
18	Public Works Department.	13,180	10,675	- 2,505	
19	Abkari, etc.	1,84,388	1,66,475	- 17,913	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Educational.	22,544	20,671	- 1,873	
22	Revenue Survey.	506	901	+ 395	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	3,45,535	3,04,680	- 40,855	

24	Interest & Exchange.	3,09,002	2,23,570	– 85,432
25	Varud.	8,027	5,837	– 2,190
26	Saurashtra Post.	1,863	1,466	– 397
27	Railway.	10,81,604	12,99,254	+ 2,17,650
28	Miscellaneous.	7,157	5,216	– 1,941
29	Recovery of out-standings.	76,171	37,185	– 38,986
	Total Rs.	**52,72,782**	**48,90,670**	**– 3,82,112**

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1974 (1917-18) and 1975 (1918-1919).

No.	Name of expenditure.	Expenditure. St. 1974 A. D. 1917-18.	Expenditure. St. 1975 A. D. 1918-19.	Difference.	Remarks.
1	Raj-kutumb.	3,57,005	2,52,621	-1,04,384	
2	Amirs.	24,856	23,601	- 1,255	
3	Peshkashi and Contributions.	1,09,246	1,05,384	- 3,862	
4	Pension Parwashi & Contributions.	2,31,640	7,03,754	+4,72,114	
5	Mahmuli.	77,242	1,00,597	+ 23,355	
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions.	35,727	36,699	+ 972	
7	Rayasat.	2,51,333	2,80,666	+ 29,333	
8	Lancers.	68,102	80,177	+ 12,075	
9	Police.	3,16,670	3,42,376	+ 25,706	
10	General Administration.	6,49,367	6,57,498	+ 8,131	
11	Port.	28,546	32,948	+ 4,402	
12	Law and Justice.	98,809	1,06,212	+ 7,403	
13	Stamps.	4,950	4,414	- 536	
14	Jail.	26,380	38,281	+ 11,901	
15	Printing Press.	23,856	30,726	+ 6,870	
16	Customs.	7,851	9,383	+ 1,532	
17	Medical.	1,21,474	1,20,255	- 1,219	
18	Public Works Department.	7,33,185	2,52,646	-4,80,539	
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	12,351	14,084	+ 1,733	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Education.	2,22,010	2,35,914	+ 13,904	
22	Revenue Survey.	30,777	32,700	+ 1,923	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	20,586	25,927	+ 5,341	
24	Interest and Exchange.	11,676	16,762	+ 5,086	
25	Varad.	2,444	3,508	+ 1,064	
26	Saurashtra Post.	7,896	9,253	+ 1,357	
27	Railway.	5,14,924	6,19,051	+1,04,127	
28	Miscellaneous.	2,58,599	5,04,438	+2,45,839	
	Total Rs.	**42,47,502**	**46,39,875**	**+3,92,373**	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1919-20.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average attendance	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Junagadh Hospital	45,427	2,327	2,011	148	63	105	55,894-14—8*	623·17	*Including C. M. O.'s Office.
2	„ C. M. Zenana Hospital	12,438	286	273	1	6	6	21,402—4—5	319·62	
3	„ Leper Asylum.	0	66	33	0	11	22	4,004—1—4	20·21	
4	„ New Dispensary.	8,996	0	0	0	0	0	1,575-10—2	114·02	
5	„ Jail „	1,835	18	15	0	3	0	730—0—0	31·63	
6	„ Railway „	5,958	0	0	0	0	0	3,359—0—0	61·10	
7	„ Imperial S. Lancers „	2,841	234	194	0	0	40	1,797—5—8	30·76	
8	Verawal Dispensary.	16,184	31	31	0	0	0	3,165—13-3	163·62	
9	Una „	9,887	20	20	0	0	0	2,559—0—0	129·07	
10	Kutiana „	12,793	6	6	0	0	0	2,262—7—3	127·41	
11	Delwada „	3,323	0	0	0	0	0	1,302-12—5	48·01	
12	Prabhas Patan „	6,183	2	2	0	0	0	1,422—4—9	84·25	

13	Vanthali Dispensary.	6,086	0	0	0	0	0	1,765--0--0	52·98
14	Malia „	3,423	0	0	0	0	0	1,333-15--4	34·97
15	Keshod „	3,784	0	0	0	0	0	991-13--7	32·12
16	Chorwad „	4,272	0	0	0	0	0	1.539--1--0	37·89
17	Visavadar „	4,586	0	0	0	0	0	1,162--8--0	39·91
18	Bhesan „	2,756	0	0	0	0	0	938--12--1	31·60
19	Navagadh „	2,932	0	0	0	0	0	1,409--8--2	29·01
20	Vadal „	3,958	0	0	0	0	0	1,593--3--6	33·50
21	Bherai „	2,638	2	1	0	1	0	1,020--8--9	19·77
22	Sutrapada „	4,091	0	0	0	0	0	1,085-10--4	32·82
23	Talala „	1,258	0	0	0	0	0	1,458-11--7	16·31
24	Shil „	2,439	0	0	0	0	0	1,355-15--7	24·36
25	Gir Travelling „	1,664	1	1	0	0	0	950--2--9	16·94
26	Sanakhada „	2,231	2	0	0	0	2	1.022-13--5	14·05
27	Mangrol „	9,680	0	0	0	0	0	4,769-13 -1	88·11
	Total.	1,81,613	2,995	2,587	149	84	175	1,21,969-3-1	2,257·21

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1919–1920.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,34,222	13,003	9,180	0	3,823	31,047	10,768	0	20,279	29·94	21·14	71·50	24·79	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1919-20.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools. Rs.	Secondary. Rs.	Primary. Rs.	
172	172	3 High Schools. 6 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 140 Primary Schools for boys. 1 Night School. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madressa. 18 Girls' Schools (Guj.) 1 Islami Girls' School. 172	13,985	13,913	10,011	10,198	46,646 (a)	37,043 (b)	1,22,420 (c)	(a) Rs. 45,824 Establishment charges &c. 822 Repairs. 46,646 (b) Rs. 19,491 Establishment charges &c. 17,552 Construction charges of original works and repairs. 37,043 (c) Rs. 1,20,897 Establishment charges &c. 1,523 Repairs. 1,22,420

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-bo... from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice, tur, khorasani til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) ,, Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks...	Free.	
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond. ‡	0—0—3	Do.
(*c*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Dock.	0—0—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Tobacco (in bags) for Dhoraji. ...	0—1—7	Do.
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Keshod. ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) ,, Lushala, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) ,, Shahpur, Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Vadal.	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those on the Porbandar line. ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) ,, Stations beyond ‡ Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar.	0—2—0	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(b) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(c) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(d) „ Dhoraji.	0—3—0	Do.
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(a) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1—12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya.... ...	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and beyond‡	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ Dhoraji.	0—5—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(a) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	1—9—0	Do.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Dhoraji.	1—0—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(a) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0—4—0	Do.
(b) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya	0—4—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(a) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—0—6	Per Railway maund.
(b) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—2	Do.
(c) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(d) „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(a) „ All stations from Jambur to Lushala.	0—3—3	Do.
(b) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch, Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya	0—3—0	Do.
(c) „ Vadal.	0—2—6	Do.
(d) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—1—0	Do.
(e) „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—0	Do.
(f) „ Jetpur.	0—0—3	Do.
(g) „ Stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(a) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.....	1—12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond.‡	0—4—0	Do.
(c) „ Stations Bantwa, Manavader and Saradiya:—		
(a) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1—12—0	Do.
(b) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery machinery chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery.	0—8—0	Do.
(c) Silk.	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar...	0— 0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—2—0	Do.

‡ All goods booked to Rajkot Para, Rajkot Junction and any stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "Free."

Note:—The minimum charge for imports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(1) Cotton full pressed, bales, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from stations Jambur to Veraval and upto Lushala.	0—3—0	Per Railway maund.
b „ Shapur, ...	0—2—1	Do.
c „ Sorath Vanthali, Manawadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—8	Do.
d „ Junagadh to Visavadar.	0—1—10	Do.
e „ Vadal.	0—1—0	Do.
f Cotton from Sardargadh pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay Harbour via Veraval Bandar on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—6	Do.
g Cotton from Kutiyana pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	Free.	
h „ booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav...	Free.	
i „ „ „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda. ...	0—0—3	Do.
j „ „ „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks (excepting for full pressed cotton)	0—0—3	Do.
k „ „ „ any other stations	Free.	
l Full pressed cotton booked from any station from Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	Free.	
m Cotton from Dhoraji...	0—0—5	Do.
n Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any station on this line with certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—3	Do.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a booked from Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b „ Jetalsar, Jetpur and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Junction section upto Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal)	0—0—2	Do.
c „ all stations from Vadal to Jambur and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches....	0—1—0	Do.
d „ all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Jn. section and from Supedi on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e Wheat from Gondal...	Free.	
f „ „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
g „ „ Bagasra and its surrounding villages via. Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	
(3) Wool:—		
a booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b „ Dhoraji.	0—1—2	Do.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
d „ all stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—9	Do.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
e booked from Jetalsar and all other stations. ...	0—0—8	Per Railway maund.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a booked from stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—2—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar & other stations (except Dhoraji).	0—1—0	Do.
c „ Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
d „ Dhoraji	0—1—6	Do,
(5) Ghee:—		
a booked from Dhoraji...	0—8—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar and beyond...	0—2—0	Do.
c „ stations on Junagad Ry.	0—4—0	Do.
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a booked from Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur	0—0—4	Do.
b „ Gondal and stations beyond.*	Free.	
c „ stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur (except Vavdi).	0—0—5	Do.
d „ Vavdi, Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.	Free.	
e „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
f „ stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—0	Do.
g „ Dhoraji.....	0—0—3	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a booked from Jetalsar and stations beyond* on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda..	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b „ stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	1—9—0	Do.
c „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	0—4—0	Do.
d „ Dhoraji.	0—8—0	Do.

*All goods from Rajkot Para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "free."

NOTE—Veraval Customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton from areas beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated on Junagadh Railway and through-booked thence to Bombay via Veraval Bandar will on production of a certificate from the Press Manager, be charged at the rates quoted above.

NOTE—The minimum charge for exports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

Names of articles.	Rate.
	EXPORT TARIFF.
Cotton from:—	
Shipped locally (except on cotton from Sardargadh, Kutiana, and stations beyond Jetalsar Jn.)	Rs. 0—3—0 per Ry. md.
Sardargadh	„ 0—0—6 „
Kutiana	Free.
Dhoraji, Virpur, Gondal, Ribda, Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi, Khakharia & Lunidhar.	„ 0—0—3 „
All other stations beyond Jetalsar ...	Free.
Ghee export to Bombay:—	
If brought to Veraval by Road	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. by rail from J. S. Railway Stations.	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. beyond Jetalsar Jn.	„ 0—4—0 „
Export to any other ports (except Bombay)	„ 1—0—0 per case.
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	½ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{9}{16}$ „ „
Horses:—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

NOTE—Goods exported to Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods booked for Veraval	6 as. *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. Do. for all other stations beyond Veraval	4 as. Do. Do.
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{1}{2}$,,
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports)	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiyana...	$\frac{9}{16}$,,
Grain and seeds imported from Bombay, Broach, Surat, or Karachi and rebooked locally at Veraval by rail to Rajkot under certain specified provisions	Free.

NOTE—Goods imported from Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1920-21.

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1921.

134840

To,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHEB,

JUNAGADH.

Your Highness,

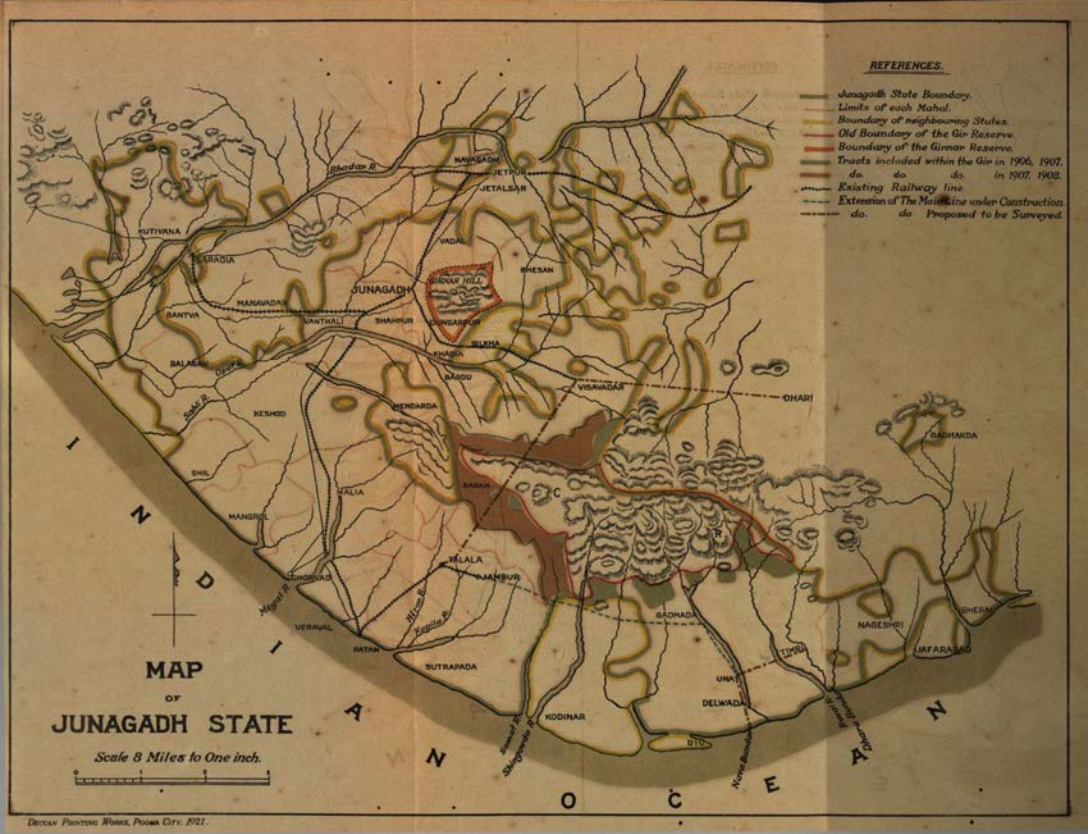
I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st March 1921.

Junagadh,
29th June, 1921.

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Jibhuvandas D Pania

Diwan.



Deccan Printing Works, Poona City. 1921.

CONTENTS.

Page.

Chapter 1—General and Political.

INTRODUCTION.

Physical Aspect..... 1
Map..... .... *ib.*
Area..... .... *ib.*
Population... .... *ib.*
Revenue and expenditure..... .... *ib.*
Tribute paid and received..... .... *ib.*
Principal articles of production and manufacture..... ... *ib.*

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Mubarak Shadi of H. H. the Nawab Saheb 2
Junagadh Municipality 3
The introduction of Panchayat system in the khalsa villages of the State 5
Junagadh Water supply 7
Pasturage .... *ib.*
The Cyclone .... *ib.*

RULER AND HIS FAMILY.

Age, Salute etc .... *ib.*
His Highness' Tour 8
Birth-day of His Highness .... *ib.*

Donations .... *ib.*
Distinguished Visitors .... *ib.*
Relations with British Govt. and neighbouring States ... 9
Personnel of the administration .... *ib.*

Chapter II—Revenue Administration.

Financial Year 11
Administrative Divisions and *Personnel* .... *ib.*
Revenue Survey..... .... *ib.*
City Survey 12
Gharbheni Operation .... *ib.*
Land Tenure .... *ib.*
Giras and Barkhali Department... .... *ib.*
Boundary Settlement .... *ib.*
Collection of Land Revenue..... .... *ib.*

Page.

Customs 13
Arrears .... *ib.*
Cultivation .... *ib.*
Status of cultivators 14
Wards' Estates..... .... *ib.*
Education of the wards .... *ib.*
Encumbered Estates .... *ib.*
Reforms 15

Chapter III—Protection.

Legislation.

Acts and regulations 17

Military.

Composition & numerical strength .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*
Duties..... .... *ib.*
Horses and ponies..... .... *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Arms .... *ib.*
Inspection .... *ib.*
Course of Instruction... 18
Military service. ... . *ib*
Guns ... ... *ib.*
Conclusion. ... . *ib.*

Police.

Strength ... . *ib.*
Cost .... *ib.*
Arms .... *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Education ... . *ib.*
Discipline.... .... *ib.*
Buildings .... *ib.*
Crime .... *ib.*
Pending cases of last year dealt with this year..... ... 19
Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries..... *ib.*
Efficiency of the Police 20
Outlaws. ... ... *ib.*
Accidental deaths .... *ib.*
Rewards..... .... *ib.*
Sessions .... *ib.*
Prosecution 21

Page.

Village Police 21
The State Band .... *ib.*
General remarks .... *ib.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Cases decided .... *ib.*
Accused persons dealt with 22
Percentage of convictions .... *ib.*
Duration of trials .... *ib.*
Appellate work .... *ib.*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Suits for disposal .... *ib.*
Value of suits 23
Exparte suits .... *ib.*
Contested and uncontested claims .... *ib.*
Appeals disposed of .... *ib.*
Value of appeals .... *ib.*

Execution of decrees .... *ib.*

RAJPRAKARNI COURT.

Work of the Raj-Prakarni Court. 24
Heirship-cases .... *ib.*
Execution of decrees .... *ib.*

Extradition... 25

PRISONS.

Admissions .... *ib.*
Proportion of admissions to the free population..... ... *ib.*
Nationality and sex of the convicts .... *ib.*
The daily average of prisoners .... *ib.*
Releases 26
Health of convicts .... *ib.*
Jail discipline .... *ib.*
Convict labour..... .... *ib.*
Proceeds of convict labour .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*

Page.

REGISTRATION.

Registration..... ... 26
Value of registered documents ... *ib.*
Receipts and expenditure of Courts ... *ib.*
General 27

POLITICAL.

Giras Cases ... ... *ib.*
Giras Register ... 28
Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan. ... *ib.*

MUNICIPALITIES.

Junagadh Municipality ... *ib.*
The General Administrative Staff ... *ib.*
Public Health and conservancy. ... 29
Municipal income and expenditure ... *ib.*
Birtbs and deaths ... *ib.*
Mahal Municipalities. ... *ib.*

Chemical Analysis..... ... 30

Chapter IV—Production & Distribution.

AGRICULTURE.

The outbreak of monsoon... ... 31
Co-operative Societies ... *ib.*
The Agricultural Farm ... *ib.*
Willingdon Farm ... *ib.*

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Rain-fall ... 32
Crops ... 33
Grass operations ... *ib.*
Tagavi ... *ib.*
Area cropped ... 34

GENERAL CONDITION.

Agricultural Stock ... *ib.*
Stallions..... ... *ib.*
Immigration ... *ib.*
Emigration ... *ib.*
Prices and wages ... 35
Tree-planting ... *ib.*
Industries. ... *ib.*

Page.

Canals 35
Wells .... *ib.*
Cattle disease .... *ib.*

HORSE-BREEDING AND STABLES.

Stallions and Mares..... .... *ib.*
Paddock Cost. 36
Hathikhana .... *ib.*
Carriage Department .... *ib.*
Rathkhana ... . *ib.*
Gadikhana workshop .... *ib.*
Receipts .... *ib.*

FOREST.

Alteration in boundary..... .... *ib.*
Area .... *ib.*
Demarcation .... *ib.*
Communications ... . *ib.*
Bridges 37
Buildings .... *ib.*
Other works .... *ib.*
Forest Protection .... *ib.*
Protection from Fire .... *ib.*
Protection from Cattle .... *ib.*
Other Protection ... . *ib.*
Exploitation 38
Forest Produce .... *ib.*
Concessions .... *ib.*
Financial Results. .... *ib.*
Outstandings of Revenue .... *ib.*
Lions 39
General. .... *ib.*

Gardens .... *lb.*

PORTS.

Exports and Imports. .... *ib.*
Trade figures ... . *ib.*
Articles of Import and Export 40
Trade with different ports .... *ib.*
Income of the Verawal Port .... *ib.*
Tariff 41
Comparative advantages of British Tariff... .... *ib.*
Country crafts .... *ib.*

Page.

Additional cotton Press 42
Kerosine Godown .... *ib.*
Saw Mill .... *ib.*

VERAWAL HARBOUR IMPROVED.

Breakwater .... *ib.*
Godown Works .... *ib.*
Grand total .... *ib.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Expenditure .... *ib.*
Buildings .... *ib.*
Roads 43
Irrigation .... *ib.*
Waterworks .... *ib.*
General .... *ib.*

RAILWAY.

The Junagadh State Railway .... *ib.*
Survey 44
Construction Line completed .... *ib.*
Line under construction .... *ib.*
Capital outlay .... *ib.*
Revenue 45
Working expenses .... *ib.*
Interest on the capital outlay .... *ib.*
Traffic working .... *ib.*
Stores 46
Workshop .... *ib.*
Medical 47
Staff employed .... *ib.*
Police ... . *ib.*
Flood damages .... *ib.*
Accidents .... *ib.*

Provident Fund 48
Fine Fund .... *ib.*
Personnel 49

General condition of people .... *ib.*

Chapter V—Revenue and Finance.

SECTION I.

Income 51
Expenditure .... *ib.*

Page.

The financial result of the year 51
Financial position at the end of August 1920. .... *ib.*
Debts and Liabilities 52
Local Funds .... *ib.*
Aggregate deposit. ... . *ib.*
Investments. ... . *ib.*
Interest on investments. .... *ib.*
Advance Accounts. .... *ib.*
Balance duely stores of various Departments. 53
Outstanding dues .... *ib.*
Total results of investment and dues..... .... *ib.*

SECTION II.

Barkhali accounts ... . *ib.*
Junagadh Tankshal... 54
Verawal Tankshal ... . *ib.*
Jamdarkhana 55
Stamps..... .... *ib.*
Central Records .... *ib.*
Stationery 56
New Sub-Treasury. .... *ib.*

SECTION III.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Changes in Personnel. .... *ib.*
Total Receipts..... .... *ib.*
Salt .... *ib.*
Tobaco, Ganja etc..... .... *ib.*
Liquors 57
Opium .... *ib.*
Kothar 58
Zoological Department .... *ib*
Grass Wada .... *ib.*
Memandari Department .... *ib.*

Chapter VI—Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Births 59
Deaths .... *ib.*
Medical Staff .... *ib.*
Mahal Institutions ... . *ib.*
Patients treated .... *ib.*
The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary .... *ib.*
Medical Budget .... *ib.*

Page.

Post-mortem examination 60
Temperature .... ib.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Plague .... ib.
Cholera .... ib.
Small-pox .... ib.
Influenza .... ib.
Measles ... . ib.

Sanitation ... . ib.

VACCINATION.

Staff .... ib.
Number of vaccinations .... ib.
Result of Vaccination .... ib.
Cost of maintenance .... ib.

Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital .... 61.
Staff .... ib.
Patients .... ib.

Veterinary .... ib.
Ambulance Association .... ib.

Chapter VII—Education.

General Summary 63
Average attendance ... . ib.
Nationality .... ib.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Junagadh College .... ib.
Rolls .... ib.
University Examinations 64
Hostels .... ib.
Outside students and Moslem scholarships .... ib.
Science teaching .... ib.
College staff 65
Income and expenditure .... ib.
College activities .... ib.
General .... ib.

HIGH SCHOOLS

School leaving Examination Results..... .... ib.
Drawing Examination 66
Scholarships .... ib.
Junagadh High School .... ib.

Page.

MAHABAT MADRESSA.

Attendance 66
Staff .... *ib.*
Scholarships 67
Drawing Examination .... *ib.*

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Teaching Staff. ... . *ib.*
English classes ... . *ib.*

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Boys' Schools .... *ib.*
Teachers .... *ib.*
Girls' Schools ... . *ib.*
Teachers 68

Stipends .... *ib.*
Receipts and Expenditure .... *ib.*
Moral and Physical Education .... *ib.*
Discipline .... *ib.*
Libraries .... *ib.*
Museum .... *ib.*
Kutiyana Madressa 69
Vanthali Madressa .... *ib.*
Mahabatkhanji Orphanage..... .... *ib.*

Chapter VIII—Miscellaneous.

Saurashtra Post Office 71
Printing Press .... *ib.*
Census..... .... *ib.*
Lungar ... . *ib.*
Gymkhana Club .... *ib.*
Geological Research... .... *ib.*
Conclusion 72

—:o:—

Statistical Returns.

Appendix.

Personnel OF THE ADMINISTRATION—

Names of High officials, showing changes in the *Personnel* during the year 1920-21... ... ... I.

LEGISLATION—

List of Laws in force ... ... II.

MILITARY—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force. III

POLICE—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police. ... ... IV.

Statement showing the Working of the Police. ... ... V.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries made ... ... VI.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting Trial. ... ... VII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts..... ... ... VIII.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts. ... ... IX.

(Civil.)——Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of. ... ... X.

(Civil)——Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees. XI.

(Civil)——Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits... XII

JAILS—

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups... ... ... XIII.

REGISTRATION—

Registration of Documents... ... ... XIV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration... ... ... XV.

MUNICIPALITIES—

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board. ... ... XVI.

AGRICULTURE—

Statement of Rainfall... ... ... XVII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Crops... ... ... XVIII.

PUBLIC WORKS—

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works ... ... XIX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK XX

EXCISE—

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue ... XXI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing Receipts during the *Samvat* years 1975 (1918–19) and 1976 (1919–20) ... ... XXII A.

Statement showing Expenditure during the *Samvat* years 1975 (1918–19) and 1976 (1919–20) ... ... XXII. B.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement of Medical Relief afforded ... ... XXIII.

Vital Statistics... .... XXIV.

EDUCATION—

Particulars as to Schools ... ... XXV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *from* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVI.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *to* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVII.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty at Veraval for Locally Booked Goods ... ... XXVIII.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Introduction.

Physical Aspect.

The State of Junagadh lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude, and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. It has 16 Ports, of which the principal are Verawal and Mangrol. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,666 feet above sea level, whence fine views of the sacred shrine of the Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole strong-hold of the Indian Lion.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railways, and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,336½ square miles.

N. B.—The area has been altered according to revised survey figures.

Population.

4. The total population according to the census of 1921 was 4,65,273 of which 89,859 were Mahommedans, 3,68,160 Hindus, 7,072 Jains, 52 Parsis, 87 Christians while 43 were of other castes.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The total revenue of the State for the year was Rs. 62,10,522 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to about Rs. 9,60,335 and Mangrol revenue at about Rs. 2,82,000 whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,37,167.

Tribute paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 to the Paramount Power and a *peshkashi* of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives a tribute, styled Zortalbi, from 134 States amounting to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item of Rs. 22,858 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is under existing treaty engagements recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities who charge 25 per cent. on account of the expenses of collection.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugarcandy, copper and brass-ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard-ware, leather etc.

Mubarak Shadi of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

8. The most notable event during the year under report was the celebration of the Mubarak Shadi of His Highness the Nawab Saheb with H. H. Manuvvar Jahan Begum, the grand-niece of Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. Boundless joy and enthusiasum prevailed among the people of the State and the City of Junagadh presented during the festivities a spectacle of gaiety unique in the annals of the State.

9. A special Mandap was erected to the north of Raj Mahel and tastefully decorated and was lighted by about two thousand electric lights. A Katcheri was held in the Mandva twice a day for about 5 weeks. It was regularly attended by Amirs, Officers, leading gentry and members of the public, while theatres, cinemas and other entertainments were continuously held in the Palace grounds and very largely attended.

10. A Darbar was held in the Mandva at 10 A. M. on the 6th March 1921 on the auspicious occasion of the performance of the Manek Sthambh and Nobat Ceremonies, invitations were issued to leading officials, Amirs and gentry. Khanshri Abdullakhan Mahomedkhan performed the usual ceremonies whereafter the *Joshi* was given a handsome poshak, the Band played the Junagadh Anthem and the Arab Guards played the Tom-toms.

11. Deputations consisting of leading Amirs and officers were sent to a large number of States in and out of Kathiawar to present formal invitations to participate in the rejoicings. Nearly all the States invited, responded to the call and sent a large number of deputations with Poshaks on their behalf.

12. The States' Deputations were accommodated in the European Guest House, the old Haveli, the old High School and the new Travellers' Bungalow. The outside gentry was accommodated in the Native Guest House, the Dak Bungalow and the Hostels; and the Patels of the Khalsa villages were accommodated in the Yatimkhana Hostels and the Recreation Hall.

13. Twenty fifth to twenty eighth of March 1921 were observed as general holidays. The guests that attended on the occasion were given a party on the 25th March in the Gymkhana premises. A garden party was given next day at Sardar Bag and at 8 P. M., a Darbar was held in the Mandva at the Raj Mahel to receive Poshaks and Vadhavas from the guests. On the 27th March a garden party was given at Moti Bag in the evening and a Darbar was held in the Mandva for returning Poshaks; afterwards His Highness the Nawab Saheb escorted by the Imperial Service Lancers, the deputation guests, Amirs and Officers, drove

through the city to see the illuminations. The whole party on return proceeded to the Maidan to witness a display of fireworks.

Kherat was distributed on the 28th March to Bhats, Charans, Bhands, Bhangads, and *Safas* and *Kadans* (gold anklets) were given in addition to leading Bhats, Bhangads and poets.

14. Caste dinners were given on a large scale to all the communities in honour of the occasion.

15. On the 29th March His Highness accompanied by Her Highness the Masaheba and other members of the Darabar family together with a large party of Officials and Amirs, proceeded to Bhopal by special train. The party was accorded a fitting reception at Bhopal and the arrangements were excellently organised.

16. The Mubarak Shadi was celebrated on the 3rd April and the party returned to Junagadh on the 7th at 8-45 P. M. The whole town was decorated with flags and bunting and illuminations were put up on an extensive scale on the route of the procession which passed through the heart of the town and the whole populace of Junagadh and the adjacent villages gathered together in thousands to give an ovation to His Highness the Nawab Saheb and Her Highness the Begum Saheba and to witness the marriage procession and the illumination.

17. The special feature of the Shadi festivities was the presence in Junagadh by His Highness' special command, of the Patels of all the Khalsa villages who participated in the rejoicings. They were treated as first class guests and presented with rich Poshaks on the termination of the festivities. Inams were distributed to a large number of Officers and Amirs on a liberal scale. The happy memory of the auspicious occasion will long live in the minds of the people.

Other Important Events of the Year.

Junagadh Municipality.

18. In response to the keen desire of the citizens of Junagadh to have a voice in the conduct of the Municipal affairs of the city, the existing municipality of the city was completely reformed and the Municipal Government entrusted to a body of nine members, nominated by the State, representing the different communities and an official President.

The Bahadurkhanji Library was placed under the control of the Municipality which has been furnished with a commodious Council Hall in an appropriate locality in the city. The opening ceremony took place on the 15th August 1920 at His Highness' hands.

Advantage was taken of the occasion by the subjects of Junagadh to present a public address to His Highness by way of an expression of their respectful and loyal greetings on the assumption by His Highness of the Government of the State with full powers. In reply to the address His Highness made the following speech:–

" It has given me great pleasure to come here this " afternoon to open the Municipal Hall. It has given " me greater pleasure still to listen to the loyal and " generous tribute you have paid to me and to my " House. As time goes on I think you will find that " that good understanding between the Rulers and the " Ruled in this ancient City, to which you have so " eloquenty referred in your address, will receive fresh " stimulus from a more enlightened government and a " more enlightened public opinion.

" At the time of my Investiture it was unfortunately " impossible for me to meet you except in the presence " of strangers, and I therefore decided to postpone the " announcement of certain boons which are generally " supposed to be connected with an Investiture Ceremony. " I could not wish for a happier occasion than the present " and I am happy to announce that:—

1. All dues from culivators upto August 31, 1918 are wiped off.
2. Grain compensation allowance will be permanently included in pay from September 1st next.
3. Pension to State servants on Rs. 150 p. m. or less will in future be reckoned on a basis of one half of pay instead of one third.
4. Primary education shall be free throughout the State.
5. Secondary education upto and including Standard V shall be free throughout the State.
6. The tax on marriage is abolished.
7. All taxes on pilgrims levied by the State are abolished.
8. In addition to these I wish to give a reward to those old servants of the State who were in service in the time of my father and have remained so continuously upto the present time, and I have decided that this shall take the form of one month's pay. This will apply to all ranks of State service.

"It only remains for me to add that I fully share the
" hopes expressed in your address and that I accept this
" beautiful casket as a token of the good-will which must
" always be the strength of the bond between us."

The introduction of Panchayat system in the khalsa villages of the State.

19. The Village Panchayat System was introduced during the year and His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to issue Hazur Farman No. 13 of 25th July 1920 as under:—

" The welfare and prosperity of the very large pro-
" portion of my people who are engaged in agriculture
" is very near to my heart. The Kheduts are the fountain
" of all the wealth of Junagadh. Motives of self-interest
" alone would compel me to regard them as of prime im-
" portance in the State and in any future development of
" its political institutions. But since they are largely
" not vocal, they are sometimes left out of serious account
" while the patient sufferance which is their immemorial
" characteristic at times and in places has made them easy
" victims of rapacity and dishonesty. It seems to be
" therefore, necessary to devise a means whereby I may
" keep them under my special protection and may know
" that their wants and aspiration are given the prominence
" which is their due. To this end I hereby order that in
" all the Khalsa villages of the State:—

" Revenue Patels shall be abolished from the 1st
" August next. In their stead, Village Patels shall be
" appointed selected by the unfettered choice of the assembled
" village. The Village Patels shall be regarded as the
" coadjutors rather than the servants of the Revenue De-
" partment, and they shall neither be punished nor deprived
" of their office without any special order.

" The existing Village Committees shall also be
" abolished from the same date and in their stead in
" every khalsa village a Village Panch shall be established
" which shall consist of the Village Patel and four kheduts
" (who shall be genuine cultivators of not less than one
" santi of land) also selected by the unfettered choice of
" the assembled village. The greatest care shall be taken
" that no outside or official influence is brought to bear on
" the village, either directly or indirectly, in the choice of
" the members of the Village Panch, it being especially my
" desire that they should be truly representatives of the
" village community.

" Of the Village Panch so constituted the greatest
" possible use shall be made. They shall be consulted in

" all matters touching the welfare of the village, by local " officials as well as by touring Officers. Petty disputes " over property shall be settled by them; their influence " shall be called upon in personal quarrels not involving " serious crime; the Abkari Officer shall consult them " particularly in regard to the drink traffic which shows an " unfortunate tendency to increase and which should never " be allowed to pollute a village against the wishes of its " more responsible inhabitants; the educational authorities " shall consider their views regarding the establishment of " schools and the curriculum.

" The Village Panch shall also have the right of " direct appeal to me in cases where they have found a " redress of grievance difficult to obtain, while petitions " from individual kheduts forwarded to me through the " Village Panch will receive my prompt attention.

" I call upon all my Officers and officials to give " their whole hearted support to my policy of making the " Village Panch a really useful and responsible institution " which should succeed in raising the village community " into a self governing unit.

" Once a year, or oftener as may be found necessary " or convenient, a Darbar shall be held on my behalf in every " Mahal town by the Diwan or the Nayab Diwan, and " shall be attended by the Panch or a Deputation of the " Panch of every khalsa Village of the Mahal. In this " Darbar, State policy especially as it affects the kheduts " shall be explained at length and petitions concerning " village needs and development shall be heard. The " Officer holding the Darbar shall encamp for at least three " days at the place and shall hear in person every applicant, " and particular attention shall be paid to any matter " brought forward by a Village Panch; Every precaution " shall be taken that full and direct contact between the " Diwan, or the Nayab Diwan, and intending applicants " may take place without the interference of local officials.

" One of the important functions of the Mahal Darbars " will be selection by those attending the Darbar of five " of their number from each Mahal who shall be termed " Mahal representatives. These representatives shall be " called into my capital city of Junagadh during the " month of February in each year to attend a Darbar " which I myself shall especially hold for them, so that " I may speak to them personally and that they may place

"their needs before me. They shall be entertained for a "space of one week in Junagadh as State Guests and "during that time they shall be addressed by various "Heads of Departments and State policy explained to "them fully, especially in matters concerning revenue and "agriculture, railways and roads, education and medicine. "The Mahal representatives shall also be given op- "portunities of seeing State institutions in Junagadh and "of understanding the working of the State machinery.

"And I do hereby declare that hereafter no farman, "law, order or enactment shall be published which direct- "ly or indirectly affects the liberty of the kheduts or the "economy of village life, until it has been fully explained "to the Mahal representatives and they have been enabled "to discuss it and to understand it in all its bearings.

"And as a concommitant of this declaration I desire "it to be fully understood in every khalsa village of my "State that hereafter no khedut shall be deprived of his "land unless the reasons for deprivation have been put "before me and have seemed to me good and proper reasons "and until the khedut has had an opportunity, should "he so desire it, of appearing before me in person to "answer whatever charges may have been made against him."

Junagadh Water supply.

20. The people of the Junagadh Town experienced great difficulties in the matter of water supply, and in order to supply the long felt want, 12 cisterns were ordered to be constructed at several important centres for the free use of the people of the City.

Pasturage.

21. There was little pasture for the cattle of the town and the difficulties felt have been happily removed by the provision of pasture grounds on all the four sides of the city.

The Cyclone.

22. A severe cyclone followed by heavy rain and furious wind passed over the State territory on the 11th June 1920 and did terrible damage for four days in almost all parts of the State. About 16,000 houses were demolished and 21,723 trees uprooted and 760 cattle died in the area where winds rose to hurricane violence. Prompt and practical aid was rendered, and munificent gifts were given in order to administer relief to the poor and the needy rendered homeless by the unprecedented severity of the storm.

Ruler and His Family.

Age, Salute etc.

23. The present Ruler His Highness Mahabatkhan Rasulkhan Babi Bahadur is the ninth Nawab of Junagadh and is seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhan I and was born on

2nd August 1900 and will complete the 21st year of his age on 2nd August 1921. His Highness succeeded to the Gadi on 22-1-1911 and was invested with full powers on March 31st 1920.

His Highness is the Ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar and enjoys a salute of 15 guns personal and 13 permanent and 15 local within the territorial limits of Junagadh State.

His Highness who spent part of the hot weather and October at Verawal continued to be in good health throughout the year.

His Highness' Tour.

24. Owing to the approaching Shadi His Highness the Nawab Saheb could not leave Junagadh territory on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to Delhi and also the Rajkot races.

Birth-day of His Highness.

25. His Highness' Birth-day was duly celebrated on the 15th December 1920 with great eclat. The day was observed as a general holiday throughout the State and the customary Durbar held on the auspicious day at the Raj Mahel was largely attended by State Officers, Bhayats, Girassias, and subjects and an interesting programme was organised and successfully carried out.

Donations.

26. The following donations were made during the year:—

The Children's Welfare and Fete Bombay...	Rs.	2,000
The Mahommedan Orphanage, Bombay ...	,,	10,000
The Endowment Fund of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot...	,,	1,00,000
Assistance towards the loss caused by fire to the people of Amarvel Khokhra.....	,,	1,000
Miscellaneous	,,	2,415
Total	Rs.	1,15,415.

Distinguished visitors.

27. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar paid an official visit to Junagadh in February last. He was accompanied by Mrs. Maconochie, Master Alistair Maconochie and Mr. Turner, who acted as his Personal Assistant. They stayed at Sardarbag from February 7th to 12th. A garden party was given at Moti Bag in honour of the distinguished guests and a Sambhar drive at Hasnapur was also arranged. There was a State banquet and a display of fireworks on the 10th. The Agent to the Governor visited certain State Institutions and left Junagadh on the 13th. The departure was private.

Among other distinguished guests were:—

Captain Harris, Major Raynold, Major Hornby, Inspecting Officers I. S. Lancers, Mr. White, Superintendent Agency Police, Major and Mrs. Lang, Major Meek, Political Agent Sorath, Mrs. Cowley Brown, Miss Pitchen, Major and Mrs. Day Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, K. C. I. E., and Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas.

28. The relations of this State with the Paramount Power and the neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly as in the past. *Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.*

29. A list of the Principal Officers of the State showing changes in the personnel is appended (Appendix I.) *Personnel of the administration.*

CHAPTER II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Financial Year.

30. As the State financial Year commences from September 1st, this report covers the period from September 1st 1919 to 31st August 1920 for the purpose of Revenue Accounts and the period from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921 for the purpose of general statistics.

31. The State is divided into 13 Mahals each of which is in charge of a Vahiwatdar who exercises executive powers only. The magisterial powers which were being exercised by the Vahiwatdars of the two Mahals of Gir and Nawagadh were withdrawn during the year and transferred respectively to Malia and Junagadh Magistrates.

32. The State consists of 510 Khalsa Villages including 24 Villages and Nesses in the Gir Forest and 331 Barkhali Villages against 509 Khalsa villages and 332 alienated villages returned last year. The increase of one village is due to the lapse of the Barkhali village of Samadhiala to the State. Six villages were transferred to the Gir Forest Division from the Una Mahal as detailed in Chapter IV.

Administrative Divisions and Personnel.

33. The charge of this Department continued with Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi upto 26-7-1920 on which date he reverted to the British service. Mr. Krishnalal C. Dhru, Port Officer Verawal, succeeded him. On account of ill health, however, he had to proceed on leave, and Mr. Motilal Jhaverchand Vasavada was appointed in his stead as Revenue Adhikari. He continued as such till the end of the year under report.

34. Many changes have also occurred in regard to the subordinates of this Department. Both the remaining posts of Assistant Revenue Officers referred to in the last year's report were abolished, and two new posts of Deputy Revenue Commissioner and Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner were created and filled up by the appointments of qualified hands.

Revenue Survey.

35. Out of the four villages that remained unsurveyed last year, one was surveyed in detail during the year under report and the remaining three were not surveyed owing to disputes with the Girasias. A pati in the Barkhali Village of Bodidar under the Upa Mahal was sold to the State and was surveyed in detail for assessment purposes.

City Survey. 36. The work of the City Survey progressed satisfactorily. During the year under report, 63 houses were brought under survey operation and 409 maps of house-site lands were prepared and forwarded to the Gharbheni Department for verification and adoption comprising in all 19 Acres 27 Gunthas. The total work done upto the close of the year amounted to 7,364 maps of 9,149 houses covering a total area of 374 acres and 16 Gunthas.

Gharbheni Operation. 37. Enquiries by the Gharbheni Officer were confined to only 7 big towns and kasbas to which Keshod was added during the year under report.

Land Tenure. 38. The Vighoti System continued to be in force in all the Khalsa villages of this State during the year.

Giras and Barkhali Department. 39. The Revenue Adhikari continued to supervise the Giras and Barkhali areas. The area of the land held by Bhayats, viz. 57,144 acres and 2 Gunthas has not been subject to any change. The area of the land held by Mul-Girassias has been reduced from 2,29,537 Acres 6 Gunthas to 2,29,515 Acres 18 Gunthas owing to the sale by a Girassia to the State of 21 Acres and 28 Gunthas of land. The area of land held by Alienees covered 3,54,126 Acres 32 Gunthas last year and 44 Acres and 32 Gunthas being added on account of exchange and 607 acres 34 Gunthas being deducted on account of the sale and lapse to the State, the balance remained at 3,53,563 acres 30 Gunthas. Hence 6,40,223 acres and 10 Gunthas of lands are now held by Bhayats, Mul-Girasias and alienees as under:—

	Acs.	Gs.
Bhayats	57,144	2
Mul-Girasias	2,29,515	18
Alienees	3,53,563	30
	6,40,223	10

Boundary Settlement. 40. No boundary settlement was made during the year under report but 108 jurisdictional boundary marks or stones were rectified or replaced as compared with 197 in the preceding year.

Collection of Land Revenue. 41. The receipts under the principal heads of Land Revenue for St. 1976 ending 31st August 1920, as compared with those of the previous year were as under:—

Heads of Receipts.	St. Year 1975. Rs.	St. Year 1976. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I. Cash Assessment in lieu of Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.	17,59,193	24,48,527	6,89,334	0
II. Vero and other cash rates.	1,41,273	1,09,501	0	31,872
III. Income of stone quarries and rent and sale of lands.	3,04,680	2,09,713	0	94,967
Total...	22,05,246	27,67,741	6,89,334	1,26,839

Net increase of Rs. 5,62,495.

The increase in item I is due to full recovery being made during the current year according to the enhanced rates of the revision settlement. The decrease in item II is due to the reduction in the proceeds of miscellaneous Ijaras etc. and other cash levies, while the decrease in item III is due to the limited sale of Taliato of lands.

The gross demand of the Revenue Department was Rs. 30,31,814 in the year under report as against Rs. 29,43,871 last year showing an increase of Rs. 87,943. Out of this amount Rs. 29,48,190 were collected leaving Rs. 83,624 at the end of the year.

Customs.

42. The land customs rules now in force are working well. The Revenue derived from the customs duty at Junagadh and the Verawal Port amounted to Rs. 1,54,842 as against Rs. 1,42,526 of the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 12,316 due to the progress of trade during the year under report.

Arrears

43. As stated in the previous report, the amount of arrears at the end of St. 1975 was Rs. 9,35,821. Out of this Rs. 3,51,717 were recovered during the year under report and Rs. 36,299 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,47,805. To this may be added a sum of Rs. 83,624 being the arrears of the current year making a grand total of Rs. 6,31,429 by the end of St. 1976.

Cultivation.

44. The approximate area of cultivated lands in the Khalsa villages of the State according to the figures of the Survey Department is acres 7,94,310 of which 5,98,641 acres are occupied

by cultivators and the remaining 1,95,669 acres are unoccupied. In the year under report, more than 7,000 acres of unoccupied lands were taken up by cultivators. Efforts are being made to bring more land under cultivation.

Status of cultivators.

45. The cultivators are tenants-at-will and none of them has any such interest in his holding as can be alienated by mortgage, sale etc; much regard, however, is shown to continuity of tenure and they are not turned out of their lands without good and sufficient reason, and cultivators have continued in their holdings from generation to generation.

Wards' Estates.

46. The supervision of the Managed Estates continued to be with the Revenue Adhikari in the year under report. At the commencement of the year there were 38 estates (29 minors' and 9 others) with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 75,197 namely Rs. 55,370 minors' estates and Rs. 19,827 other estates. During the current year, four estates (3 minors' and 1 other) yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,708 were released while 5 new estates yielding a revenue of Rs. 19,700 came under the State Management. Thus at the end of the year, there remained 39 estates of the aggregate revenue of Rs. 89,189 as shown below:—

31 Minors' Estates	Rs. 61,912
8 Others.	„ 27,277
39	Rs. 89,189.

Education of the Wards.

47. The education of the Wards is receiving due attention. Most of them are attending the local schools for want of sufficient means. Four wards viz. 3 sons of Saiyad Dadamian Nanamian and the grandson of Khanshri Sherkhanji of Ranpur are studying in the Talukdari Girassia School at Wadhwan and are progressing satisfactorily in their studies.

Encumbered Estates.

48. At the close of the last year, there were 128 estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs.47,131-14-2 under the State management. In the year under report one more estate was added with a revenue of Rs,70 making in all 129 estates with a total revenue of Rs. 47,201-14-2. Of these, 8 estates with a revenue of Rs,3,175 were discharged leaving at the close of the year, 121 estates with an annual income of Rs. 44,026-14-2.

In the beginning of the year, there were 119 estates with an aggregate liability of Rs. 2,28,030 in which liquidation schemes were in force. To these were added 2 estates with a liability of Rs. 13,439 making a total of Rs. 2,41,469.

Debts amounting to Rs. 26,019 as against Rs. 17,571-12-8 in the past year were discharged at the end of the year under report and therefore there are 121 estates of which 114 estates have their liquidation schemes prepared and put into force and liquidation schemes in the case of the remaining estates remain to be framed.

Reforms.

49. The most important reform effected in the constitution of the Revenue Patels and village committees was sanctioned by His Highness the Nawab Saheb under Huzur Farman No. 13 of 25-7-1920 whereby the system of Revenue Patels and the village Committees nominated by the State has been abolished and substituted by the introduction of Village Patels and Village Panch selected by the Villagers themselves in every Khalsa Village of the State. The details have been given in para 19 of chapter I. Statements showing the names of Village Patels and Panch have been called for and received from all the Mahals but the matter awaits final disposal pending local enquiry and scrutinization of votings and selections.

The residence of the Maldharis in the revenue limits of the Mahal prejudicially affected the interests of the cultivators and hence the Nesses lying in the revenue limits of Malia and Talala Mahals have been ordered to be shifted to the limits of the Gir Forest. Necessary orders have also been passed directing the Ubhad houses in dilapidated condition in Khalsa Villages to be kept under proper repairs by their occupants, when Ubhads going abroad on business or otherwise, intended to retain their occupancy rights over the same.

With a view to co-ordinate Jagat rates hitherto levied in different proportions on the produce of the *Vadas* of vegetables, melons, country tobacco etc. grown in assessed portion of khalsa lands or in river beds, during monsoon or in the beginning of winter, a uniform scale of the Jagat levy has been fixed and recoveries directed to be made on the basis of Udhad Rakam of these *Vadas* at the rate of 6 pies per rupee of such Udhad Rakam.

Separate management of Revenue and Forest Gôls by the respective departments told on their efficient working on the whole and hence in order to ensure a uniform system of

cutting and preservation of the whole forest, the whole of it has been placed under the control of the Gir Forest Superintendent.

Rules regarding the sale of building sites in Junagadh Para, regarding the levy of ground rent from fishermen settling at Nawa Bandar, Simar and Dharabundar etc. for fish trade, regarding the recovery of Vali Varad from minors' estates, and regarding the rate of lands assessed or otherwise for building purposes were amended with a view to safeguard the State interests and ensure greater facilities to the public at large.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts and regulations.

50. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State. The administration of civil and criminal justice in the State is conducted on the lines laid down in the State Civil and Criminal Codes, in which the spirit of the British Indian Codes is generally followed.

Military.

Composition and numerical strength.

51. The military forces of the State consisted of:—

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Imperial Service Lancers.	100	0	100
City Sibandi.	0	144	144
Total.	100	144	244

The sanctioned strength of the Junagadh Lancers remained thus unaltered during the year, viz. 100. At the close of the year preceding, the force actually consisted of 94. During the year under report, 27 recruits were enlisted, 1 died, 33 were discharged or deserted, leaving 87 as the actual total strength at the close of the year (Vide Appendix III). This was divided into 4 Indian Commissioned Officers, 8 non-commissioned officers and 75 fighting men.

Cost of maintenance.

52. The expenditure of the I. S. Lancers (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 89,684 against Rs. 75,185 of the last year.

Duties.

53. The I. S. Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. The duties of the City Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards of State buildings, stores etc. and as such they are a useful and reliable body of men.

Horses and ponies.

54. During the year under report 76 horses, 17 ponies and 35 mules were maintained in the I. S. Lancers.

Nationality.

55. In the whole force there were 230 Mahomedans, 1 Hindu while 13 posts remained vacant.

Arms.

56. The Lancers are armed with magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances. The City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords.

Inspection

57. The Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar, I S. Cavalry inspected the Junagadh I. S. Lancers four times during the year.

Course of Instruction. 58. One sowar was sent to the Wellington Signalling Class for training, one to Poona for learning Hotchkiss gun practice, one Dafedar also to Poona for training in physical class, and a sowar was sent to Lahore to join the farrier class.

Military service. 59. The Bhayats and Mul-Girassias under the State are liable for military service whenever any such need arises.

Guns. 60. There are three guns at Junagadh which are serviceable for firing salutes.

Conclusion. 61. The efficiency of the force continues to show steady improvement.

The Police.

62. Mr. Dhairyashanker A. Chhaya continued as Head of the Police Department but his designation has been changed from the "Superintendent of Police" to the "Police Commissioner."

Strength. 63. The sanctioned strength of the Foot and mounted Police comprised 934 (847 Foot Police and 87 Mounted Police) exclusive of Mangrol Police. At the end of the year under report there were 114 vacancies in the foot police and 26 in the mounted police. Appendix IV furnishes the details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

Cost. 64. The cost of maintaining the force from 1-9-19 to 31-8-1920 was Rs. 2,42,387 against Rs. 2,43,752 last year. There was a saving of Rs. 49,207 from the sanctioned cost owing to the cadre not being full and less expenditures under budget heads.

Arms. 65. The force is armed with the same weapons as last year, viz. muzzle loaders.

Nationality. 66. The force (exclusive of Mangrol) consists of 586 Mahomedans and 208 Hindus.

Education. 67. 284 men out of the force (exclusive of Mangrol) are literate.

Discipline. 68. Eight men were dismissed, 14 punished departmentally, and 2 judicially. The majority of dismissals were those of recruits who absconded a few weeks after enlistment.

Buildings. 69. The Police quarters under construction last year at Gadhada, Malia and Nageshri were completed during the year under report.

Crime. 70. There were 1,134 cognizable offences reported to the Police against 1310 in the previous year. This figure includes

34 cases referred to the Police by the Munsiffs for enquiry. There was thus a decrease of 176 crimes showing a steady decline in the commission of offences.

Of the 1,134 cases registered, 247 were classed as false or non-cognizable after enquiry by the Police. Of the remaining 887 cases, 425 or 47·9 were sent for trial with the result that 236 or 55·5 per cent ended in conviction whilst 41 were still under trial at the end of the year and 51 cases were compounded, 18 were acquitted and 79 cases were classed as false after trial.

As regards the remaining 462, 288 remained undetected, 86 were pending with the Police (prima facie cases have been established in 4 out of these and 88 have been sent to the Munsiffs for classification (37 in the dormant file and 51 non-cognizable.)

In connection with these cases, 667 persons have been arrested of whom 651 were sent for trial with the result that 299 convicted, 105 acquitted as the cases were compounded, and 159 discharged and 88 accused awaited trial. Thus out of 458 accused actually tried, 299 or 65·2 per cent were convicted (App. V).

Pending cases of last year dealt with this year.

71. At the end of the last year. 199 cases were undisposed of. Out of these, 43 were classed as false or non-cognizable. Of the remaining 156 cases, 66 were classed as A, 46 ended in conviction, 3 discharged, 24 were declared false after trial, 4 were compounded and 11 were under trial and 2 were pending with the Police.

In connection with the above, 137 accused were arrested. All were sent up for trial, of whom 63 were convicted, 48 discharged, 12 being compounded, and 14 were under trial. A further sum of Rs. 1505-4-10, worth of property was also recovered.

These pending cases included 7 dacoities, 5 robberies, 8 murders, 4 culpable homicides. Of these 7 dacoities, 1 robbery, 6 murders and 4 culpable homicides were detected, and one dacoity and two murders and 4 culpable homicides ended in conviction and 6 dacoities were pending trial, 4 robberies and 2 murders remained undetected.

Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.

72. During the year under report, the value of property stolen was Rs. 56,049 while property worth Rs. 21,428 or 38·2 per cent was recovered as against 27·9 per cent last year and 37·2 per cent of the year before last (App. VI).

Efficiency of the Police.

73. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form:—

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of property recovered.
1918–19	76·3	70·6	51·7	35·6	37·2
1919–20	75·0	69.4	53·5	38·6	27·9
1920–21	70·8	65·2	44·8	32·4	38.2

Outlaws.

74. During the year under report a gang of dacoits consisting of koli Lakha Bhikha and his step brothers Mansing and Kathorsing started committing murders and robberies in the Gir from June 24th 1920. As a result of close pursuit by the Police, Mansing was killed in an encounter with the patrol party and Lakha Bhikha and Kathorsing were subsequently killed in Bilkha territory. Measures have been taken suitably to reward the services of the members of the Police and Forest Department who were instrumental in exterminating the remaining gang of dacoits whose depredations caused a great deal of damage to the lives and property of innocent people.

Accidental deaths.

75. There were 247 cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the Police during the year under report. They are made up of (1) snake bites 109, (2) drowning 73 (3) suicides 5, (4) other causes 60.

Rewards.

76. In connection with the detection of crime a sum o Rs. 75–8–0 was paid to 19 men of the State Police, 4 men of the village police and 7 of the outside public.

Sessions.

77. The following table shows the result of the cases committed to the Sessions for trial:—

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	7	2	5	0	14	5	9	0
Culpable Homicide.	5	5	0	0	9	9	0	0
Dacoity.	7	0	3	4	23	0	8	15
Housebreaking and theft.	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Miscellaneous.	12	6	5	1	19	11	6	2
Total.	32	14	13	5	66	26	23	17

78. Out of 18 cases discharged, 4 of murder, 3 of dacoity and 4 of a miscellaneous nature were declared false after trial. *Prosecution.*

79. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is 51·8 as against 79·1 last year. The percentage of accused convicted to accused tried is 53·0 as against 72·3 last year.

80. The sanctioned strength of the village Police including that of Mangrol is 2,172 and is distributed as follows:— *Village Police.*

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages.	42	347	389	660	48	708	1,097
Barkhala villages	316	35	351	572	45	617	968
Mangrol	.	.	26	.	.	81	107
Grand Total	358	382	766	1,232	93	1,406	2,172

The above figures *re* the sanctioned strength of the village Police are the same as they were in the last year.

81. The Band continues to be as efficient as before. *The State Band.*

82. Inspite of hard times and disturbed conditions owing to outlawry, the peace and order in the State were well maintained throughout the State. *General Remarks.*

The Police arrangements during the Mubarak Shadi of His Highness the Nawab Saheb were successful though people from outside flocked into the city in unusually large numbers.

During the last Mohorum some dispute arose between a few Mahomedan youths of Verawal and the Kharva community but good will was restored between both the communities and an amicable settlement was effected under the good offices of the Naib Dewan and the Police Commissioner.

Criminial Justice.

83. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 64 undisposed of cases as compared with 61 in the previous year, whilst 2375 new cases were brought to trial against 2,358 in the previous year showing an increase of 17 cases. The total number of cases that was to be dealt with by the courts was *Cases decided.*

therefore 2439 against 2,419 last year. Of these 2,336 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 103 cases at the close of the year (App. VII).

Accused persons dealt with.

84. The cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year involved 80 accused persons, and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 3,679 persons against 3,760 last year. The aggregate number of accused persons that was to be dealt with by the courts was 3,759 against 3,836 last year, showing a decrease of 77 offenders. Of these 1,671 were discharged, 1,204 acquitted, 642 convicted, 48 committed, one died, whilst the remaining 193 were under trial at the close of the year against 80 last year (App. VIII).

Percentage of convictions.

85. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 17, 32 and 46 respectively against 23, 30 and 44 last year. Out of 3,759 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 831 were arrested by the Police, 4 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 268 were produced on warrants, 2652 on summonses, and the remaining 4 appeared voluntarily.

Duration of trials.

86. The average duration of trials before the criminal courts was 9 days against 6 days last yaar.

Appellate work.

87. The total number of appeals before the courts during the year was 172 against 223 last year. Of these, 155 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeal in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed was 24 against 15 last year. The average duration of appeals was 52 days against 37 last year (App. IX).

Civil justice.

Suits for disposal.

88. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 521 undecided cases against 181 at the beginning of last year, and 5039 suits were filed during the year against 3,969 last year. The aggregate number of suits before the courts for disposal was therefore 5560 against 4,150 last year (App. X).

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original civil suits during the year with figures of the previous year:—

Description.	1919–20.	1920–21.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	181	521
Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	3,969	5,039
Total.	4,150	5,560
Disposed of.	3,629	4,843
Pending at the close of the year.	521	717

Out of 717 suits pending at the end of the year, 660 were of less than one year's duration, and 57 of one year and above as against 30 in the previous year. There were 2 applications before the Sadar Court for insolvency neither of which was disposed of during the year.

Value of suits

89. The total value of suits filed in the courts of original Jurisdiction was Rs. 10,20,451 against Rs. 6,40,715 last year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 6,66,632 against Rs. 4,73,469 last year.

Exparte suits

90. The number of suits decided exparte was 951 or 19 percent of the total number of decisions against 635 or 11 per cent last year.

Contested and uncontested claims.

91. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,319 of the value of Rs. 2,91,929. The corresponding figures of the previous year being 1,441 of the value of Rs. 1,68,452.

Appeals disposed of.

92. 449 civil appeals were filed during the year against 373 last year. Including the balance of the previous year, the number of appeals for disposal was 698 against 603 last year. Of these 390 appeals were decided during the year against 354 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 308 appeals pending against 249 last year.

Value of Appeals.

93. The value of appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 1,82,578 against Rs. 2,04,433 last year, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,47,249 against Rs. 1,32,545 last year.

Execution of Decrees.

Execution of decrees.

94. The year opened with a balance of 1,583 unexecuted decrees and 5,232 new applications for execution were received

during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the courts was therefore 6,815 against 4,587 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Nature of disposal.	1919-20.	1920-21
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	850	1,185
" " " " " " in part	1,117	1,766
" " " " not obtained at all	815	2,202
" struck off the file	222	250
Total:—	3,004	5,433
Pending at the close of the year.	1,583	1,382

95. 35 Judgment debtors were arrested and 11 were actually imprisioned against 74 and 8 respectively in the previous year.

The Rajprakarni Court.

Work of the Raj-Prakarni Court.

96. 22 suits between Mul Girasias and other alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 20 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits for disposal was 78 against 72 last year, out of which 19 against 16 of the last year were disposed of leaving a balance of 59 at the close of the year. The total value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 18,673 against Rs. 27,482 last year and that of the suits disposed of was Rs. 1,11,747 against Rs. 9,238 last year. In addition to this, there were 19 suits before the court during the year in which the State was a defendant against 8 in the preceding year. Out of these, 4 cases were disposed of against 8 last year leaving a balance of 15 at the close of the year. There were also 14 miscellaneous cases before the court against 19 last year, out of which 6 were disposed of leaving a balance of 8 at the close of the the year.

Heirship cases.

97. The balance at the end of the last year was 1. 6 were received during the year under report; out of a total of 7 cases, one was disposed of during the year and the balance at the close of the year was 6.

Execution of decrees.

98. At the commencement of the year the total number of

applications for execution of decrees was 49, and 39 new applications were filed during the year making a total of 88; out of which 27 were disposed of leaving a balance of 61. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 30 out of a total of 49.

Extradition.

99. During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 3 cases involving 4 persons against 9 cases involving 11 persons last year, and all such demands were complied with. Of extradited persons all were convicted. Under the existing arrangements, extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned ; whilst with the neighbouring Kathiawar States, there is a reciprocal compact authorizing extradition demand for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

100. Besides the central jail at Junagadh there are 11 sub-jails as against 12 last year in different places in the State including the one in Mangrol. During the year under report the Nawagadh Lock-up was amalgamated with the Junagadh Central Jail.

Admissions.

101. The year opened with 136 convicts in State Jails, 603 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 739 convicts against 927 of whom 622 were released and 1 died, leaving 116 convicts in confinement at the close of the year (Appendix XIII).

Proportion of admissions to the free population.

102. Of the 603 new admissions, 36 were old offenders. The proportion of admission to the free population of the State was 1 to 772 against 1 to 579 last year.

Nationality and sex of the convicts.

103. Of the convicts admitted to the Jails during the year, there were:—

Sex.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Total.
Males.	359	183	542
Females.	37	24	61
Total.	396	207	603

The daily average of prisoners.

104. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 122 against 155, of under-trial prisoners 11 against 22 and of the prisoners under Police custody was 1 against 1 last year.

Releases. 105. Of the releases during the year, 585 were on expiry of sentences, 22 on appeals, 9 on the Mohorum Day, and 6 on recovery of His Highness the Nawab Saheb from serious illness.

Health of convicts. 103. The health of the convicts was good.

Jail discipline. 107. Discipline was well maintained in the Central Jail.

Convict labour. 108. The convicts were employed in the Central Jail workshop and the garden attached to the Central Jail.

Proceeds of convict labour. 109. The value of articles manufactured during the year under report inclusive of the balance of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 11,313. Goods valued at Rs. 9,935 were sold during the year leaving a stock worth about Rs. 1,378 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 14,711, 12,332, and 2,379 respectively. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 1,540 against Rs. 2,341 last year. The income from the garden attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 1,430 against Rs. 3,183 last year.

Cost of maintenance. 110. The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of the cost of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of police guards amounted to Rs. 27,594 giving an average of Rs. 222-8-0 per prisoner against Rs. 239 last year. The net balance spent for rations was Rs. 13,429 for the maintenance of a daily average strength of 124, or an average of Rs. 108-4-9 per head per annum or Rs. 9-0-5 per mensem for dietary charges.

Registration.

Registration. 111. During the year under report, the number of Registry Offices at work in the State remained the same. There were 1,203 registrations during the year against 1,355 in the last year (App. XIV).

Value of registered documents. 112. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 19,17,765 against Rs. 18,76,986 last year showing an increase of Rs. 40,779 (App. XV). The average registration fee was Rs. 16 against Rs. 13 last year.

Receipts and expenditure of Courts. 113. Exclusive of Court fees and stamps and the income of cattle pounds, the net receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts together with the registration fees amounted to Rs. 29,122 against Rs. 33,647-10-6 last year. Of Rs. 99,782 realized by the sale of court fees and stamps, stamps of the value of Rs. 70,317-2-0 in all were used in the courts. This together with Rs. 20,198-4-0 from cattle pounds and Rs. 29,122 mentioned above gives a total of gross income of Rs. 1,19,637-6-0 as

against Rs. 1,09,118 4-5 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 86,978-15-0 against Rs. 95,196-3-11 last year. The aggregate receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 32,658-7-0 against Rs. 13,922-0-0 last year.

General Remarks.

114. During the year, the Sadar Court Judge, Mr M. A. Fakih Bar-at-law was appointed Nayab Diwan. Two senior Munsiffs were transferred to other departments of the State.

The Judicial Department sustained a loss by the sad and untimely death of Mr. C. B. Patel, Bar-at-law, Judge Rajprakarni Court and an officer of 17 years standing.

A civil court for the Gir was located at Sasan, but it is now shifted to Talala which being connected by Railway is linked to Malia and removed from Visavadar. The Munsiff of Malia visits Talala for one week in the month.

The magisterial powers hitherto exercised by the Gir and Nawagad Vahiwatdars were withdrawn during the year and transferred in the case of the Gir to the Munsiff at Malia and in the case of Nawagadh to the City Magistrate at Junagadh. This step marks a complete separation of Judicial from executive functions.

Political and Giras Cases.

115. The cases of importance awaiting disposal in the Agency during the year under report are:— *Political.*

1. Jhanjharia mesne profits case.
2. Jurisdiction dispute over Vaghania Mulgirassias' lands.
3. Mulu Vala Virda Ness.
4. Manekwada Vas dispute.
5. Amipur-Kadachh boundary dispute.
6. Bhad-Chhatrava boundary dispute.
7. Jhampodad claim by Manavadar.

116. Arjansukh Udhad matter was decided by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar in Junagadh State's favour, but the Bombay Government has reversed the order of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, on appeal by Ranpore Bhayat K. S. Murtuzakhanji.

Giras Cases.

117. The following Giras Cases are pending final disposal by the authorities concerned:— *Giras Cases.*

(1) Mul-Giras status claim case by Anandji Kalyanji's Firm of Ahmedabad on behalf of the Shrawak Community in connection with temples, Dharamshalas etc. on the Girnar Hill is awaiting disposal by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

(2) Mul-Giras status claim preferred by the Khumans of Chavand, one of the six villages of the Mandavad Mul-Girassia, was rejected by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, but the Khumans of Chavand have carried the matter in appeal to the Bombay Government.

(3) Bhavta Khokhar's Giras dispute has been disposed of by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, but the inheritance question with the branch of Myanji Peera is not yet finally disposed of, and hence the execution matter with the branch is pending. The other two branches have made amicable settlement with the State.

Giras Register.

Giras Register. 118. A general Mahalat Register of Bhayats and Girassias has been started in the Sarkari Vakil's Office and kept uptodate by issue of a Notification calling upon all Girassias and Bhayats to report any death or birth to the Sarkari Vakil within one month of such occurrence. 195 khatas are kept in the aggregate and 91 khatas have been completed in all particulars.

Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan.

The Giras lands purchased during the year under report after due enquiry by the special committee, comprised 21 acres 28 gunthas while the Barkhali land purchased comprised 1 acre and 12 gunthas. The aggregate purchase money paid amounted to Rs. 1,231-10-11, viz. Rs. 1,204-11-8 for Giras lands and Rs. 26-15-3 for Barkhali land.

Municipalities.

Junagadh Municipality. 119. In August 1920, the existing Municipality of the City was completely reformed, and the management of Municipal affairs was entrusted to a body of 9 nominated members and an official President. These members looked into the needs of the people and did a good deal towards the improvement of sanitation and furtherance of the cause of the public in general.

The General Administrative Staff. 120. The general administrative staff and the city inspection staff were maintained at a cost of Rs. 11,932; the house rent branch at Rs. 2,756 and the fire establishment at Rs. 812 against Rs. 11,525, Rs. 2,732 and Rs. 812 respectively last year.

121. This branch was maintained at its usual strength of sweepers. Removal of refuse etc. were carried out departmentally during the year. The cost amounted to Rs. 10,080 against Rs. 15,000 last year. The proceeds from the sale of refuse amounted to Rs. 974 as against Rs. 1,493 last year. The work of lighting of public streets, road watering and road repairs was carried out at a cost of Rs. 8,000, 2,500 and 10,000 respectively. Roads were repaired constantly. Some of the streets and lanes were metalled and stone curbs added. *Public health & conservancy.*

122. The Municipality is maintained from the income derived from octroi duties, market rents, Bham and other sources of municipal income supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the State. The aggregate receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 86,490 and the expenditure incurred to Rs. 1,07,881 against Rs. 75,105 and Rs. 76,504 last year. *Municipal income and expenditure.*

123. The total number of births registered during the year under report for the city of Junagadh was 145 (large number remained unreported) against 800 last year, the birth rate per mille of population being 4·40 against 22·85 last year. The total number of deaths registered was 1,066 against 1,235 last year, showing a decrease of 169 deaths over those of the last year; the death rate per mille of population being 30·45 against 35·27 last year. *Births and deaths.*

124. There has been no change in the number of Mahal Municipalities or local boards during the year under report. At the end of the previous year there were 16 Municipalities and 6 local boards. The simple rules laid down for the guidance of these municipalities are working fairly well, but the people do not seem to take as much interest in municipal work as was hoped when these institutions were started. Improvement of roads, lighting and sanitation require special attention, and departmental efforts are being made to stimulate active interest being taken by the local representatives in these matters. *Mahal Municipalities.*

The income of these bodies amounted to Rs. 51,580 which when added to the opening balance of Rs. 62,048 made a total of Rs. 1,13,628 available for expenditure during the year. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 39,762 was spent during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 73,866 at the close of the year.

Chemical Analysis.

125. During the year under report there were in all 80 cases sent for chemical analysis wherein 251 samples in all were examined. Out of the 8 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was found in 1, Dhatura in 1, Aconite in 1, Alum in 1, and red turmeric in 1.

Cases of suspected blood stains were 62 and blood was detected in 57 of them.

Cases of suspected seminal stains were 10 and in 6 of them affirmative results were obtained.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

The outbreak of monsoon.

126. The monsoon set in rather earlier in the first week of June during the year under report, but as mentioned elsewhere, it was followed by a terrific cyclone which caused considerable damage to buildings, trees &c. throughout the State. The first rains however proved of great advantage to the *Agtar* sowings which were seasonable and yielded a good harvest, and the cultivators were able to pay most of the State dues and clear themselves of their private debts as well. The Iron plough has come to remain, and its supply to those who could make use of them has proved a potent factor in securing better and more effective cultivation of the soil in some villages.

Co-operative Societies.

127. At the end of the last year there were six societies. Of these societies, those at Vadal, Vadhavi, Bamnasa and Bhesan are working systematically. Experience of the past however shows that much spade work has still to be done in this matter by the officials of the Revenue Department to render these societies more popular among the cultivators for whose benefit the co-operative movement has been introduced and bring home to their minds the immense advantages that would accrue from co-operation in agricultural matters. The State advanced a sum of Rs. 8,000 to these societies on easy terms during the year under report. The total number of members is 147 and their working capital amounted to Rs. 9,275. Loans were advanced to the members to the extent of Rs. 6,467.

The Agricultural Farm.

128. The post of Superintendent, Timbavadi Agricultural Farm, was abolished during the year, and the Farm has been transferred to the Garden Department. The work of supplying Iron Ploughs to the cultivators on hire system and the supply of N. R. Cotton seeds, however, was continued by the Garden Superintendent. 2,000 lbs. of these seeds were sold to the cultivators of the surrounding villages of this Farm and 62 cultivators were provided with iron ploughs on hire system during the year under report.

Willingdon Farm.

129. The Willingdon Farm was initiated in September 1917 by His Highness the Nawab Saheb as his own private enterprize and he takes the keenest interest in it.

The *area* covered by the Farm comprises 150 acres of land of which 27 acres are under cultivation and the remaining area serves as pasture land for cattle on the Farm.

As regards *irrigation*, there are 9 *pucca* built wells on the Farm, out of which 2 are old and the remaining have been sunk during the last two years. These wells give a supply of about 17 *kos* of water. Fodder crops are raised throughout the year and the Farm supplies green fodder for the cattle on the Farm as also for His Highness' private stables. Lucerne, Guinea grass, Gundhli, Val and other fodder crops are grown in rotation.

Buildings:—There are four lines of stables built on scientific principles; in two lines, the cows and calves are stabled and in the other two lines, the bullocks on the farm are accommodated. There is a Dairy and also servant quarters, two grass sheds, two manure pits and one store room. One new stable was built during this year and other additions and alterations were made at a cost of nearly Rs. 6,500.

Stock:— There are in all 79 animals on the Farm, viz. 1 Stud Bull, 25 Milch cows, 9 heifers one year old and under, 8 bull calves one year and under, 13 calves at foot and 23 bullocks. All the animals are in the best of condition and the young stock bred on the Farm are healthy and promising- The milch cows are all of pure Gir breed and good milkers, the best ones give about 30lbs. per day, the stud bull is young, about 4 years old, farm bred and the young stock by him are promising.

Expenditure:— The sanctioned budget grant of the Farm is Rs. 21,000; out of which Rs. 14,958 are allotted for miscellaneous expenses and Rs. 6,042 for the Establishment- Rs. 15,800 have been spent upto the end of May 1921.

Weather and Crops.

130. Appendix XVII gives the particulars of rain-fall in Junagadh town and the several districts of the State during the year under report.

Rainfall.

131. The following table compares the rainfall in the year of report with that of the last year at three principal stations in the State. The figures of the average rainfall of the last 5 years are also given.

Name of place.	Average of last 5 years.		Rainfall in 1919-20. St. 1975.		Rainfall in 1920-21. St. 1976.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Junagadh.	31	20	31	37	45	90
Keshod.	23	7	16	70	39	52
Una.	23	8	36	50	36	61

The rainfall during the year under report was fairly good and regular throughout the State. The cyclone which followed it in the second week of June last, though it did great havoc to the buildings and trees, did not affect adversely the crop prospects of the year.

Crops.

132. All the *Agtar* crops fared well and yielded a bountiful harvest but the late rains were not seasonable and sufficient, and therefore the cotton crops and the *Pachhtar* crops were affected to some extent, though the outturn of wheat and gram was fairly good.

Grass operations.

133. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 56,36,946 lbs. of grass in stock to which 54,50,137 were added during the year under report bringing the total stock of grass to 1,10,87,083 lbs. Out of this, 12,91,851 lbs. of grass were consumed, leaving a balance of 97,95,232 lbs at the end of the year. As the year was fairly good, no Tagavi for grass was in demand by the cultivators but a few thousand lbs. were given as Tagavi to those cultivators whose stacks of grass were burnt down accidentally by fire. The Sagdi Vidi grass was preserved for State animals in Junagadh and about 3 lacs lbs. of grass were supplied to the Paddock Department from the Revenue stacks in Vanthali and Keshod Mahals.

The scheme of storing grass or kadab referred to in the last year's report by cultivators in a common stock proved to be unsuccessful and has been abandoned for the present.

State grass in stock has been stacked at convenient centres and is indented upon as required for State purposes and requirements of needy cultivators.

Tagavi.

134. As the year under report was fairly good, Tagavi advances were not required by cultivators to any large extent. A sum of Rs. 2,331 was advanced as Tagavi during the year under report. The accumulated arrears upto the end of the previous year together with Rs. 2,331 advanced during the year under report came to Rs. 5,27,072. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,04,172 was recovered during the year under report and the unrecovered balance at the end of the year remained at Rs. 2,22,900.

Area cropped. 135. The table given below gives the details of the area cropped during the year as compared with those of the last year:—

Nature of crops.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease
	1919-20 Acres.	1920-21 Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,76,262	1,75,808	0	454
Bajro.	1,75,116	1,62,814	0	12,302
Jowar.	1,15,304	1,09,352	0	5,952
Oil-seeds.	25,554	33,991	8,437	0
Paddy.	4,010	4,626	616	0
Wheat.	6,212	8,854	2,642	0
Sugar-cane.	1,264	1,483	219	0
Gram.	1,475	3,590	2,115	0
Udad.	1,073	1,395	322	0
Mug.	728	647	0	81
Other crops and vegetables.	23,019	24,252	1,233	0
Total	5,30,017	5,26,812	15,584	18,789
			Net decrease acres,	3,205.

General Condition.

Agricultural Stock. 136. Appendix XX gives the particulars of the agricultural live and dead stock in the State in the year under report.

Stallions. 137. The matter of horse breeding continued to receive attention and the State maintained a number of stallions at convenient centres for free service in the districts.

Immigration. 138. 53 families of cultivators consisting of 74 males, 75 females and 71 children immigrated into the khalsa villages from neighbouring States and Talukas. They took up 1,887 acres and 17 gunthas of land, of which 1,393 acres and 3 gunthas were cultivated by them. 31 families consisting of 77 males 67 females and 54 children came to the khalsa villages from the alienated villages of the State and occupied 695 acres and 16 gunthas of land, of which they cultivated 531 acres and 26 gunthas. Besides these, 73 families of Ubhads took to cultivation. These consisted of 89 males, 74 females, and 103 children. They took up 1,190 acres and 8 gs. of land, of which they cultivated 1,044 acres and 12 gs.

Emigration. 139. During the year of report, 27 families of cultivators consisting of 28 males, 25 females, and 40 children emigrated from the khalsa villages to the neighbouring States and Talukas. 675 acres 5 gs. of land were relinquished by them of which 542 acres

and 3 gs. were again farmed out. 32 families of cultivators consisting of 25 males, 24 females, and 39 children relinquished 317 acres and 29 gs. of land and became Ubhads. Of these, 218 acres and 4 gs. were re-let.

Prices and Wages.

140. Appendix XVIII gives the particulars of the prices of staple crops in the year under report and the last year. Prices of staple food grains have gone down to some extent, but those of other necessaries of life remained as high as they were last year. Dearth of labour was much felt. Rates of wages, both of skilled and unskilled, were very high and showed a tendency to rise.

Tree-planting.

141. At the end of the last year, there were 1,32,179 trees alive both on roadsides and elsewhere. Out of these 56,845 trees were uprooted during the year under report inclusive of those destroyed during the cyclone and 2,070 trees were newly planted. The trees in existence at the end of the year under report were therefore 77,404.

Industries.

142. There were 22 ginning factories and 4 cotton presses at the end of the last year. In the current year, the press at Junagadh was transferred to Verawal and hence the number of ginning factories amounted to 22 during the year under report.

Canals.

143. There are in all 23 canals in the State, of which 6 are pucca and 17 katcha. The area of land irrigated by them increased from 2,449 acres 13 gs. last year to 2,674 acres 30 gs. this year and the revenue rose to Rs. 11,511 this year as against Rs. 10,228 last year.

Wells.

144. The survey records point out that there were in all 5,221 *pucca*, 3,074 *kutcha* wells and 1,553 *orias* in the State, making a grand total of 9,848.

Cattle Disease.

145. There was an out-break of small pox and foot and mouth disease among the cattle. The total mortality amounted to 5,446 against 10,340 in the previous year. Out of the total of 5,446, 346 died of foot and mouth disease, 50 of small-pox and the remaining 5,050 of the after-effects of the terrible cyclone.

Horse Breeding and Stable Department.

Stallions and Mares.

146. At the close of the year, there were 6 Kathi stallions in the Paddock and three in the district. The total number of mares served by these stallions was 123 of which 35 belonged to the State and the remaining 88 to private owners, against 15,630 and 126 last year. The total number of Kathi brood mares at the end of the year was 30.

Paddock Cost. 147. The total cost of maintaining the Paddock including staff, rations, etc. amounted to Rs. 29,643 against Rs. 29,196, the increase being due to high prices.

Hathikhana. 148. The cost of maintaining the State elephant "Zavergaj" amounted during the year to Rs. 2,290 against Rs. 2,634 last year. On the occasion of the Mubarak Shadi of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Porbandar State sent one elephant named "Motigaj" as *Vadhava* and he too has been added to the strength.

Carriage Department. 149. The actual strength of horses is 50 against 56 last year, and the total cost of maintaining them during the year amounted to Rs. 41,418 against Rs. 34,257 last year.

Rathkhana. 150. The usual number of shigrams and carts viz. 10 & 5 respectively were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 12,322 against Rs. 9,260 last year.

Gadikhana workshop. 151. The total cost of maintaining the Gadikhana Workshop amounted to Rs. 24,615 during the year against Rs. 15,121 last year, of which Rs. 5,513 were realized from private owners and credited in the State Treasury.

Receipts. 152. The amount realized during the year by the sale of unsound and aged horses and other miscellaneous income amounted to Rs. 6,623 against Rs. 5,974 last year.

Forest.

Alteration in boundary. 153. During the year, the office of the Chief Forest Officer was abolished, and the Girnar Division was separated from the Gir Forest and put under the Revenue Department for the sake of administrative convenience. The West Gir and the East Gir Divisions were also abolished. The Gir Forest is now placed under an Officer with the designation of the "Superintendent Gir Forest," with headquarters at Jamwala.

Area. 154. The area of the Gir Forest is 494 sq. miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. The area of the Girnar Dungar Forest is 70 sq. miles and 230 acres.

Demarcation. 155. The cairns which mark the boundary of the Gir Forest within State limits were kept under proper repair and the pucca masonry pillars along the foreign frontiers were repaired under the joint supervision of the surveyors of this and the adjoining States. 2,914 cairns demarcate the boundary of the Gir Forest and 885 are put up in the Girnar Dungar Forest.

Communications. 156. A new road of more than 14 miles, 5,040 ft. in length from Sapuess to Hadala and from Hadala to Kardapan was

completed in Gir at a cost of Rs. 5,264. With the exception of the road from Vadal to Hasnapur covering a distance of 3½ miles, no repairs to any road were made within the limits of the Dungar Forest.

157. No new bridges were constructed during the year under report. *Bridges.*

158. Some two roomed posts at Hadala and Timberva, and quarters for the Head Clerk and the Surveyor, a strong room for Treasury and 2 rooms for guards at Jamwala are under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,453. The old Office room and Guest House at Sasan were repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,085. *Buildings.*

159. Owing to the great scarcity of labour, the work of sinking new wells at Lila and Jhankia undertaken last year was not completed. The well at Chhodavdi was however taken in hand and completed. *Other works.*

160. There were 124 offences this year (60 Gir and 64 Dungar) against 96 last year (47 Gir and 49 Dungar). Of these a large number was of fires and unauthorised cutting. The details of both the Gir and the Dungar are as under:— *Forest Protection.*

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Fires.	10	32
Unauthorised cutting.	62	51
Unauthorised grazing.	17	27
Miscellaneous.	7	14
Total.	96.	124.

161. There were 32 (25 Gir + 7 Dungar) cases against 10 (9 Gir + 1 Dungar) last year, the increase being due to the rank growth of grass. With great care, however, the Forest staff was able to save the grass in the reserved areas. The important work of fire-tracing was commenced and a length of 32 miles was traced, but no further progress could be made in this direction as the outbreak of fires throughout the forests rendered it impracticable. The outer boundary of the forest to the extent of 14 miles along the Baroda frontier was fire traced jointly by both the States. *Protection from fire.*

162. 1,032 cattle (786 Gir + 246 Dungar) were impounded this year against 646 (550 Gir + 96 Dungar) last year. *Protection from cattle.*

163. Woody climbers were destroyed as usual with satisfactory results. There were no severe insect pests but the teak defoliator was prominent during July and August 1920. *Other protection.*

Exploitation. 164. 17 coups were under exploitation in the Gir, but the work was not fully carried out owing to the scarcity of labour and carts. In Dungar two coups were sold and realized Rs. 900.

Forest Produce. 165. The income derived from several items during the year under report went as follows:—

		Gir.	Dungar.
A	Timber.	Rs. 25,127	2,353
B	Fuel and charcoal.	„ 15,527	10,001
C	Bamboos.	„ 5	6,500
D	Grass and grazing.	„ 27,592	5,419
E	Country cigarette leaves.	„ 911	5,597
F	Hides.	„ 1,530	210
G	Miscellaneous.	„ 4,083	752
H	Settlements.	„ 8,276	0
	Total	Rs. 83,051.	30,832.

The revenue realized from the forest produce amounted to Rs. 1,13,883 (83,051 Gir+30,832 Girnar) as against Rs. 1,03,391 last year.

Concessions. 166. As usual the cattle of Ubhads and cultivators were allowed free grazing in the Gir and the *Maldhari* and the *khedut*s in forest settlements were granted timber free of charge for building huts and making agricultural implements. About 570 cattle enjoyed free grazing in the Gir and 1,150 in the Girnar Forest. About 30,000 headloads of Atkat deadwood and dry bamboos were removed from Girnar Forest by the people from Junagadh town free of charge. The total concessions amounted to Rs. 2,181.

Financial Results. 167. The following statement gives comparative figures on the receipts and expenditure during the year under report and the last year:—

Year.	Receipts	Expenditure.	+ Surplus – Deficit.
1919-20	1,03,391	67,690	+ 35,701
1920-21	1,13,883	61,703	+ 52,180

Outstandings of Revenue. 168. The outstanding amount due by the end of the last year was Rs. 5,933 (4,500 Gir+1,433 Girnar). Out of these, Rs. 4,171 were recovered during the year by the Gir Forest Department, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,762 at the end of the year (1,619 Gir+143 Girnar).

169. The preservation of lions continues with success but some of the lions strayed into neighbouring territories and about 12 lions big and small were shot by the neighbouring States. The matter is under correspondence with the Agency. *Lions.*

170. The protective establishment in the Gir was strengthened by the addition of 1 Forest Inspector, 5 round guards and 33 beat guards as the Revenue Gol Forest was put under the control of the Forest Department. There was no civil suit against the Department and the protective establishment cooperated with the Police in running down the dacoits Lakha and his brothers. *General.*

Gardens.

171. The various gardens in the State were kept up as usual and the total cost of maintaining them including staff, rations, etc. came to Rs. 68,345 whereas the income of the gardens came to Rs. 14,393.

Ports.

172. There are 16 ports under this State at present. Of these, the important ones are (1) Verawal, (2) Mangrol, (3) Shil, (4) Chorwad, (5) Patan, (6) Sutrapada (7) Dhamlej, (8) Nawabandar, (9) Simar, (10) Dharabandar, (11) Rajpara, (12) Vararoop, (13) Bherai. All these ports enjoy in virtue of agreement with the Goverment the full benefits of British Indian Ports.

Trade.

173. There was no change during the year under report in the export and import tariff rates referred to in appendices XXVI to XXVIII). *Exports and Imports.*

174. The following table gives the comparative figures of trade during the past two years from 1st April to 31st March in each case:— *Trade figures.*

	1919-20.		1920-21.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages & Maunds.	Rupees.
Export	2,47,675 3,41,349	89,78,545	4,48,057 6,45,083	94,55,958	.	.	2,00,382 3,03,734	4,77,413
Import	33,29,012 8,19,733	11404514	31,20,756 11,11,865	1,06,97,071	2,08,256	7,07,443	2,92,132	.

It will be seen from the above that in exports there is an increase in the number of packages, in weight and in value as compared with the previous year. The imports though they have decreased in the number of packages and value, are more in weight and the decrease in value is due to the fluctuation in prices.

Articles of Import and Export.

175. The principal articles of imports are the same as those reported last year viz. cotton seed, piece goods, dates, kerosine, cocoanuts, sugar, rice, grain, while those of export are cotton, wood, onions, castorseeds, ghee and boatknees.

Trade with different ports.

176. The following brief statement gives the figures of trade with different ports:—

	Kathiawar Ports. Rs.	Other Indian Ports. Rs.	Ports beyond India. Rs.	Total Rs.
Import.	2,12,653	96,22,111	8,62,307	1,06,97,071
Export.	3,08,386	89,41,296	2,06,276	94,55,958
Total ...	5,21,039	1,85,63,407	10,68,583	2,01,53,029

The trade with the Kathiawar ports thus covered 2·58 per cent and with other ports in India 92·12 per cent. The percentage of trade with ports beyond India was 5·30. Of the above, the through-booking traffic with Bombay covered 38·25 per cent against 34·05 per cent of the last year.

Income of the Verawal Port.

177. The following statement contrasts the income of the Verawal Port during the present year and the past:—

Name of income.	1919-20 Rs.	1920-21 Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase Rs.
Duty	2,27,758	2,34,891	0	7,133
Port dues ...	6,248	6,374	0	126
Miscellaneous ...	7,175	5,235	1,940	0
Total...	2,41,181	2,46,500	1,940	7,259

Net Increase Rs. 5,319.

178. During the year under report as in the previous year, whenever a change was made in the tariff duties in force at British Indian Ports on trade to and from foreign ports, it was forthwith extended to the ports under this State and was notified in the State Dastural Amal. *Tariff.*

179. The following table, gives the value of dutiable imports and exports from and to foreign ports from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921, and the amount of duty realized under British Customs rates and the amount realizable under the old rates and the margin of difference:— *Comparative advantages of British Tariff.*

Import.

Name of article.	Value.	Duty at $1\frac{9}{16}$ p. c. (old rate).	According to British tariff rates.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wet-dates.	7,10,980	11,109	53,812	42,703
Dry-dates.	1,50,090	2,345	11,257	8,912
Cocoanuts.	1,04,049	1,626	8,752	7,126
Drugs.	3,602	56	295	239
Fish.	2,666	42	200	158
Piecegoods.	1,400	22	105	83
Miscellaneous	1,966	31	148	117
Total	9,74,753	15,231	74,569	59,338

Export.

	Ry. Mds.			
Rice.	2,248	0	422	422
Tea.	1 lb	0	1	1
	Cwt.			
Gunny bags,	93	0	93	93
	Ry. Mds.			
Ghee.	30,322	New traffic	28,133	28,133
Total.	.	.	28,649	28,649
Grand total	,	**15,231**	**1,03,218**	**87,987**

180. No new crafts were built during the year at this Port. Seven crafts of the tonnage of 400 were wrecked or transferred. The total number of crafts now in use is 159 of an aggregate tonnage of 8,368 as against 166 of an aggregate tonnage of 8,768. *Country Crafts.*

Additional cotton Press. 181. An additional factory has been started in Verawal for pressing cotton bales in the year under report.

Kerosine Godown. 182. A kerosine godown has been constructed outside the fort walls at Verawal for storing kerosine tins.

Saw Mill. 183. Permission was accorded to a trader to start a saw mill in Verawal.

Verawal Harbour Improvement.

Breakwater. 184. Excavation on the east side of the breakwater was resumed during the year. Excavation on the west side of the Pier work was almost finished last year and the remaining work was completed this year. The expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1920 in connection with (1) breakwater, (2) excavation with masonry slopes to the east side of breakwater (3) pier work (4) construction of extra slope (5) excavation on the west side of the pier work (6) tools and plants and (7) contingencies amounted to Rs. 6,27,695. The expenditure incurred in the year under report in connection with items Nos. 2,5,6 and 7 amounted to Rs. 4,13,897. The aggregate expenses upto 31st March 1921 thus come to Rs. 10,41,592.

Godown Works. 185. The work of constructing godowns hitherto undertaken cost Rs. 25,293. Further work undertaken this year cost Rs. 30,091. The aggregate cost thus comes to Rs. 55,384.

Grand total. 186. The grand total of all the expenses comes to Rs. 10,96,976 as against Rs. 6,52,988 last year.

Public works Department.

Expenditure. 187. The total expenditure during the year under report calculated from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921 amounted to Rs. 8,16,035 against Rs. 5,09,474 in the preceding year.

The outlay in original works was Rs. 4,59,235 against Rs. 1,33,888; on repairs and maintenance Rs. 2,87,979 against Rs. 61,100; on permanent establishment Rs. 31,541 against Rs. 50,019; and on works from Memorial and Charitable Funds Rs. 37,280 against Rs. 72,122 (App. XIX).

Buildings. 188. The works completed and under construction are:—

(a) *Raj Mahel:*— Two new rooms were added to Khas Raj Mahel. Motor sheds, stable, servants' quarters, Risaldar's bungalow, cattle shed, grass godowns are in progress.

(*b*) *Medical*:— Dispensary at Nageshri and Malia and staff quarters at Bhesan were completed. The Dispensary at Visavadar is under construction.

(*c*) *Educational*:— Boys' and Girls' Schools at Bhesan were completed. Patan Taluka School is nearing completion. Islami Girls' school at Wanthali is under construction.

(*d*) *Police*:— Police Lines at Gadhada and Malia were completed.

(*e*) *Jail*:— Warders' Quarters were completed.

(*f*) *Judicial*:— Munsiffs' Office quarters and staff quarters at Bhesan were completed.

(*g*) *Forest*:— Buildings at Jamwala are in progress.

(*h*) *Grass Barns*:— One new grass barn at Junagadh and re-roofing the old one were completed. Grass barn at Visavadar is under construction.

(*i*) *Miscellaneous*:— Dak Bungalow at Visavadar was partly completed; Vahiwati Office and staff quarters at Bhesan were completed. Reroofing the Vahiwati Katcheri at Patan was completed. The new bungalow at Junagadh was completed. Store and record rooms were added to the British Post Office building. Addition and alteration to Verawal Bungalows were carried out. Electric installation at Sardarbag was completed. New High School was converted into College and the Head Master's Office into College Principal's Bungalow. Yatimkhana quarters have been converted into Dak Bungalow.

Roads.

189. Vadal-Bhesan road was in progress. Surmat river causeways at Gangetha and Moradia were completed and that at Kanjotar was nearing completion. The cutting of Ozat river banks at Anandpur was completed. Special repairs to Vadal road were executed.

Irrigation.

190. Chhaprali Bundh at Matiana is in progress.

Waterworks.

191. 12 water tanks were built in the city for the use of the public.

General.

192. In addition to the above, almost all the buildings had to be repaired owing to the last heavy storm and rain.

Railway.

The Junagadh State Railway.

193. The Junagadh State Railway was constructed in 1887 A. D. during the time of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb

Sir Bahadurkhanji G. C. I. E. and with extensions made by His late Highness Sir Rasulkhanji and during the British Administration, the present line now runs to a total length of 140·46 miles as under:—

1 Jetalsar–Jambur section.	86·86
2 Shahpur–Saradia section.	26·31
3 Junagadh–Visavadar section.	27·29
	140·46

Survey. 194. The survey work between Visavadar and Talala was continued and the survey work between Visavadar and Dhari was also taken in hand.

Construction Line completed. 195. Th extension from Talala to Jambur, a distance of 4·86 miles with Jambur Station has been completed and opened for all description of traffic on and from 26th April 1920.

Line under construction. 196. In the Jambur to Prachi Road Section, a distance of 7·64 miles, most of the earth work and cuttings have been completed, and the major bridge over the Saraswati river near Jambur is nearing completion. Minor bridges are under construction. The station buildings, staff quarters and gang huts at Prachi road are completed. A gang hut at Hadmatia is also completed. A further extension from Prachi Road to Jamwala a distance of 7·50 miles with Jamwala station, was also under construction. The major bridge over the Shingoda river 8 × 50′. spans and the high approach banks of either side of the bridge were nearly completed. The Passenger and Goods platforms at Jamwala have been built.

Capital outlay. 197. The capital outlay of the open line from the commencement of the line upto the end of March 1920 excluding the suspense, was Rs. 71,79,356 as under:—

(1) Jetalsar–Talala Main Line	Rs.	52,82,855.
(2) Shahpur–Saradia Branch Line	,,	10,04,186
(3) Junagadh–Visavadar Branch line	,,	8,92,315
	Rs.	71,79,356

To this amount were added Rs. 2,82,346 for the works executed during the year viz:— Rs. 2,82,028 for Jetalsar–Talala Line, and Rs. 395 for Junagadh–Visavadar Line minus Rs. 77 for Shahpur–Saradia branch. Thus the capital outlay of the open line on 31st March 1921 rose from Rs. 71,79,356 to Rs. 74,61,702 excluding suspense, and from Rs. 79,00,286 to Rs. 86,02,919 including suspense at the close of the year under report.

Rs. 7,46,478 capital outlay on Verawal–Talala Section has been submerged in the Capital of the Main line. Further a sum of Rs. 1,37,956 was spent on the construction of the Talala Prachi Road and Rs. 1,40,919 on the construction of Prachi road Jamvala section of the Verawal Una extension during the year under report.

198. The gross earnings for the year was Rs. 11,25,490 against Rs. 10,54,451 of the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 71,039 or 6·74 per cent. *Revenue.*

199. Working Expenses amounted to Rs. 5,98,853 against Rs. 5,18,891 of the previous year, resulting in an increased expense of Rs. 79,962. Setting off the increase in the revenue at Rs. 71,039, the resulting decrease in the net earnings comes to Rs.8,923. *Working expenses.*

200. The interest on the capital outlay of Rs. 86,02,919 including suspense, works out to Rs. 6·12 against Rs. 6·78 on the capital of Rs. 79,00,286 of the previous year. *Interest on the capital outlay.*

201. (*a*) *The Open Mileage* inclusive of Dock Estates and quarry line (1·03) stands as already stated at 140·46. miles. *Traffic working.*

(*b*) *The Train Mileage* worked during the year was 2,84,206 against 2,12,444 for the previous year showing an increase of 21,762 miles or 10·24 per cent.

(*c*) *Coaching Traffic*:– The gross coaching earnings amounted to Rs. 6,79,381 as compared with Rs. 6,53,868 of the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 25,513 or 3·90 per cent.

(*d*) *GoodsTraffic*:– The gross goods earnings amounted to Rs. 4,21,155 or tons 1,93,840 against Rs. 3,84,311 or tons 1,88,184 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 36,844 or 9.59 per cent, and in weight carried 5,656 tons.

(*e*) *Steamboat Service*:– Through Booking of goods from Stations on the Kathiawar Railways to Bombay and vice versa by sea, via the Port of Verawal, continues to be worked under agreement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. Through goods booked to and from Bombay via Verawal Docks under that arrangement carried 9,017 tons export and 6,288 import against 4,699 export and 8,043 import in the previous year.

(*f*) *Rates and Fares*:– With effect from 1st April 1920 minimum weight conditions for certain commodities

have been introduced and the number of schedules have been revised. First and second class passenger fares have been revised from 12 to 15 pies and 6 to 8 pies respectively from 1st June 1920. Parcels, half parcels, quarter parcel rates have been increased by 25 per cent from 1st February 1921.

(*g*) *The General Coaching Tariff* issued by the Indian Railway conference Association has been introduced over this Railway with the exception of:—

Rule 45– Sleeping accommodation is not provided.

Rule 67– Only Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons issue Tourists coupons.

Rules 68 and 69– Berths are not reserved.

Rule 121– Dogs or hounds in batches are charged at same rates as horses. A batch of 8 dogs being equivalent to 1 horse and 9 to 16 as one additional horse and so on.

(*h*) *Claims*– 2,154 cases amounting to Rs. 32,521 on account of loss, damage to goods etc. against 1,777 cases amounting to Rs. 25,020 of the previous year were dealt with during the year under report.

Stores.

202. The balance of stores on hand on 31st March 1920. ... ...Rs. 3,95,917.
Purchases made during the year. ...Rs. 12,99,196.

Total Rs. 16,95,113.
Deducting issues during the year. „ 12,28,889.

Balance on 31st March 1921. Rs. 4,66,224.

Workshop.

203. The following new machines were added during the year:–

A milling and wheel cutting attachment, for Lathe.

A double emery grinder.

A Dynamo for electric power house.

A Triplex 20 tons pulley block.

Contracts have been placed in England for the purchase of 1 magnetting machine and 1 cold sawing machine. They have already been shipped and are expected to arrive shortly. The double wheel Lathe, which was under order at the close of the last year, has been shipped from England and is expected to arrive shortly. The Railway Workshop is provided with uptodate plant and has been turning out Railway materials and serves as a model training school for young boys training them as practi-

cal fitters and artizans, and enabling them to earn a decent living. All Railway work is done in the workshop including construction of rolling stock.

Medical.

204. There were 5,891 admissions and 19,465 attendances during the year in the Railway Dispensary at Junagadh as compared with 5,943 and 22,373 respectively in the previous year and the principal cases treated were 1,887 cases of Malaria and 338 diseases of respiratory system.

Staff employed

205. The number of staff employed during the year was:—

European	1
Anglo Indians	5
Indians	957

Police.

206. During the year, the number of cognizable offences dealt with by the Police was 14 as compared with 12 and 6 during the two preceding years. The number of offenders arrested during the year was 7 as compared with 7 and 4 of the two preceding years. The value of property stolen was Rs. 930 against Rs. 2,592 and Rs. 290 for the two preceding years. The percentage of the property recovered was 21·50 as compared with 19·36 and 6·72 for the two previous years.

Flood damages

207. A cyclone of intense fury was experienced by the Railway between the 11th and 14th June 1920, the wind velocity of which rose to 96 miles an hour and was very destructive causing telegraphic interruption and blowing down Babul trees across the line. All trains had to be cancelled between the 11th and 13th June. The full effect of the storm was felt at Vanthali on the Shahpur–Saradia section where a portion of the line about ¾ mile in length was completely washed away and transhipment had to be resorted to. As soon as weather conditions permitted the line was cleared, repairs attended to, and normal conditions were established. The cost of repairing the damage amounted to Rs. 25,000 approximately.

Accidents.

208. The following were the serious accidents which occured during the year under report:—

(1) A boy of 15 years of age while sleeping across the line was run over and killed at mile 56/9 near Chorwad Road on the 6th July 1920.

(2) An old man about 60 years of age while passing over the bridge at mile 31/14 between Lushala and Keshod was knocked off the bridge by the Engine and killed.

Provident Institution.

209. The following figures represent the transactions of the Provident Institution during the year under report:—

Receipts compulsory	Rs. 8,365-1-4
do. voluntary and security	„ 4,758-13-0
	Rs. 13,123-14-4

A further sum of Rs. 5,314-5-0 was received during the year on account of the refund of deposits temporarily withdrawn from the Provident Institution by the employees.

Contributions from the Railway earnings as bonus amounted to Rs. 7,753-5-4, viz. Rs. 3,881-0-0 for the half year ending 31st March 1920 and Rs. 3,872-5-4 for the half year ending 30th September 1920.

The following sums were withdrawn from Provident Fund accounts during the year:—

Compulsory.	Rs. 14,407-11—8
Voluntary and security.	„ 3,218-13—6
Bonus.	„ 5,213—3—9
	Total Rs. 22,839-12-11

The interest accounted for from April 1920 to March 1921 at 4 per cent together with the difference between 4 and 5½ per cent accrued on the Provident Fund accounts from 1st April 1919 to 31st March 1921 was as under:—

Compulsory.	Rs. 3,416-13-10
Voluntary.	„ 194-11—7
Bonus.	„ 3,496- 3-6.
	Total Rs. 7,107-12-11.

The above transactions left a closing balance of Rs. 1,18,803-2-9 exclusive of the Fine Fund at the end of the year as under:—

Compulsory.	Rs. 55,533-13—6
Voluntary.	„ 7,482-10—5
Bonus.	„ 55,786-10-10
	Total Rs. 1,18,803—2—9

Fine Fund.

210. The receipts during the year under report including the interest of Rs. 24-9-2 amounted to Rs. 171-7-5 which

with the opening balance of Rs. 959-5-5 gave a total credit to Fine Fund of Rs. 1,130-12-10. The disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 220-8-0 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 910-4-10.

Personnel.

211. Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims continued in charge as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway and Executive Engineer of Railway construction throughout the year. In addition to these, he also controlled the Loco and Carriage and Wagon Departments. Mr. A. Marks in addition to his duties as Assistant Manager held charges of the Traffic, Audit and Accounts and Stores Departments throughout the year.

General condition of the people.

212. The general condition of the people was good. The development of industrial enterprize has increased the demand for labour. The poorer classes readily find work and are getting higher wages than before. The extension of cultivation and irrigation has added to the resources of the agricultural classes who are contented and feel particularly grateful for the concessions made under Huzur Farman No. 13 of 25th July 1920. Their agricultural stock has slightly increased and they get higher prices for the produce of their fields. The prices of food grains showed little decline and those of other necessaries of life continued to rise. The wages of labourers and craftsmen have proportionately risen and the pinch is mainly felt by persons with small fixed income. The people are not addicted to drink and indulgence in spirituous liquors is discouraged at the sacrifice of excise revenue.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

213. The figures and statistics entered in the various statements under this chapter are for the financial year from 1-9-19 to 31-8-20 and remarks have been added, where necessary, to show the state of various accounts on 31st March 1921.

SECTION I.

214. The financial statement is annexed to this report as Appendix XXII.

Income.

215. The total income received in the Treasuries of the State during the year on account of all departments was Rs. 62,10,522 against Rs. 48,90,670 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 13,19,852.

Expenditure.

216. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 48,37,167 against Rs. 46,39,375 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,97,292.

The financial result of the year.

217. The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 62,10,522 and the total expenditure was Rs. 48,37,167 showing a saving of Rs. 13,73,355 during the year.

Financial position at the end of August 1920.

218. The assets of the State for the year ending 31st August 1920 covered Rs. 1,81,66,548 as under:—

The total cash receipts in the year under report amounted to	Rs. 62,10,522
Deduct chuckdurasti	„ 2,476
	Rs. 62,08,046
Add *Tehesil* owing to non-recovery of this year's demand.	„ 1,21,532
	Rs. 63,29,578
Deduct this year's expenses.	Rs. 48,37,167
	Rs. 14,92,411.
Further deduct cash recoveries of *Tehesil* included in the aggregate cash recovery of Rs. 62,10,522.	„ 3,82,443
	Rs. 11,09,968
Add past year's assets.	„ 1,70,56,580
	Rs. 1,81,66,548

Debts and liabilities.

219. The State continues to have no debts. Its liabilities are on account of Revenue, Court and Personal Deposits. The statement given below shows the condition of these accounts at the end of the year st. 1976:—

Name of deposit.	Balance at the end of St. 1975	Receipt in St. 1976	Total.	Repayments in St. 1976	Balance at the end of St. 1976.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Revenue deposit.	34,087	1,46,263	1,80,350	1,31,484	49,866
Court deposit.	65.119	64,062	1,29,181	64,352	64,829
Personal deposit.	22,86,521	48,90.360	71,76,781	64,87,594	6,89,187
Total.	23,85,727	51,00,685	74,86,312	66,83,430	8,02,882

Local Funds.

220. The accounts of local Funds instituted for the maintenance of Municipalities and the village Boards in the Mahals stood as shown below:—

Balance at the end of St. 1975. Rs.	Receipts in St. 1976. Rs.	Total Rs.	Repayments in St. 1976. Rs.	Balance at the end of St. 1976. Rs.
1,80,230	1,93,511	3,73,741	1,97,526	1,76,215

Aggregate deposit.

221. Adding the above amount of Rs. 1,76,215 to Rs. 8,02,882 shown above, as balance of deposit, the total comes to Rs. 9,79,097 which represents the total liabilities of the State at the end of St. 1976 i. e. on 31st August 1920 against Rs. 25,65,957 last year.

N. B.—The balance of deposits on *31st March 1921*, after taking into account receipts and repayments during the period, was Rs. 10,11,694 against Rs. 10,59,924 including deposits of Local Funds last year.

Investments.

222. The total investments on different accounts at the end of the year covered Rs. 1,69,32,182 against Rs. 1,44,78,232 last year. The total investments on 31-3-21 stood at Rs. 1,63,72,644.

Interest on investments.

223. Interest recovered on investments during the year under report was Rs. 4,10,621 against Rs. 2,12,675 last year.

Advance Accounts.

224. The balance of advance accounts at the end of the last year was Rs. 32,93,488. Debit in St. 1976 being Rs. 67,31,177, the aggregate amount came to Rs. 1,00,24,665. Deducting the amount credited in St. 1976 at Rs. 88,56,057, the balance at the end of St. 1976 remains at Rs. 11,68,608.

N. B. The balance on 31-3-21 *re* the advance account covers Rs. 18,37,996.

225. The balance due by stores of various Departments in 30 B Account was Rs. 44,053 by the end of St. 1976 as against Rs. 25,11,318 by the end of St. 1975. The balance due on this account on 31-3-21 was Rs. 11,16,683. *Balance due by stores of various Departments.*

226. The outstanding dues of the various Departments by the end of St. 1975 covered Rs. 10,45,174. Deducting the amounts of Rs. 4,33,816 credited in St. 1976, the balance by the end of St. 1976 remained at Rs. 6,11,358. Adding the amount of Rs. 1,30,656 debited in St. 1976, the aggregate amount of outstanding dues by the end of St. 1976 covered Rs. 7,42,014. *Outstanding dues.*

227. The total results of investment and dues may be summarised as under:— *Total results of investment and dues.*

Description.	By the end of St. 1975.	By the end of St. 1976.	Remarks.
Investments.	1,44,78,232	1,69,32,182	Para 222
Advances.	32,93,488	21,68,608	„ 224
Tehesil.	10,45,174	7,42,014	„ 226
Cash balance in Treasuries.	8,05,641	3,02,837	
Total	1,96,22,535	1,91,45,641	
Deduct balance of deposit.	25,65,957	9,79,097	
Net Balance	1,70,56,578	1,81,66,544	

SECTION II.

228. The work of the Huzur Treasury in all its branches was as satisfactory as in the year before.

229. The following table shows the state of Barkhali accounts at the end of the year under report:— *Barkhali Accounts.*

	From Bhayats & Mul-Garassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Outstanding at the end of St. 1975.	59,337	1,85,384
2. Subsequent adjustment.	−319	+624
	59,018	1,86,008
3. Recovery of arrears in St. 1976.	−12,225	−18,759
4. Demands for St. 1976	+41,612	+79,986
5. Recovery in St. 1976 of current dues.	−37,605	−75,895
6. Arrears due at the end of St. 1976.	50,800	1,71,340

Junagadh. Tankshal.

230. There were 59 Khatas on the books of the Junagadh Tankshal at the end of St. 1975, out of which 51 khatas were secured on land and 8 unsecured khatas and not 53 and 6 respectively as stated in the last year's report. To these, one khata secured on land and 3 unsecured khatas were added during the year under report, making a total of 52 of the former and 11 of the latter class at the end of St. 1976.

Out of the 52 khatas secured of an aggregate amount of Rs. 5,81,994, 5 khatas of Rs. 8,154 were paid up and one of Rs. 1,900 was transferred to the loan account, leaving a balance of 46 khatas of an aggregate value of Rs. 4,10,148 at the end of the year, as shown below:—

Total amount due on 52 khatas.			5,81,994
Deduct amount of 5 khatas paid up.		8,154	
Do.	1 khata transferred to the loan account.	1,900	
Actual recovery effected on account of 46 khatas in St. 1976.		38,052	
do.	do. partly written off.	1,23,740	1,71,846
			4,10,148

Out of 11 unsecured khatas of an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,14,868, 3 khatas of Rs. 81,859 were paid up, 1 of Rs. 315 was written off, 1 of Rs. 2,667 was transferred to the loan account and a sum of Rs. 12 was recovered on account of the remaining 6 khatas. Thus there were 6 khatas at the end of the year under report of an aggregate amount of Rs. 30,015.

The number of khatas both secured and unsecured at the end of the year under report was 52 (46 secured and 6 unsecured) of an aggregate amount of Rs. 4,40,163 (Rs. 4,10,148 secured + 30,015 unsecured).

The Tankshal possessed landed property worth Rs. 48,857 at the end of St. 1976. The rent recovered from the above household property of the value of Rs. 48,857 was Rs. 3,138 i. e. 6¼ p. c. on outlay.

Veraval Tankshal

231. There were 42 khatas at the end St. 1975 of the sum of Rs. 37,332. Out of these 1 khata was totally paid up, and 2 khatas were ordered to be written off, leaving 39 khatas at the end of St. 1976.

Thus the result at the end of St. 1976 is as follows:—

Dues at the end of St. 1975	Rs.	37,332
Newly lent in St. 1976.	,,	36
Added on account of interest in St. 1976.	,,	301
Total	Rs.	37,669.
Deduct:—		
Recovery in St. 1976 in cash	Rs.	2,589
Written off	,,	10,246
Total	Rs.	12,835
Balance at the end of St. 1976.	,,	24,834.

Jamdarkhana.

232. The value of the stock in hand on 31-8-19 was Rs. 21,509-8-11. In the year under report, cloth of the value of Rs. 11,592-2-3 was purchased for the Jamdarkhana. Thus the total value of the past stock and that purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 33,100-11-2 out of which, poshak of the value of Rs. 8,052-10-3 was given on different ceremonial occasions leaving a balance of Rs. 25,048-0-11 worth of stock on 20-6-1920 on which day the branch was transferred from the Hisabi Daftar to the Toshakhana Officer.

Stamps.

The balance of stamps on 31-8-1919 was Rs. 68,398-1-0. The value of stamp sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st August 1920 was Rs. 1,16,437-8-0. The stamps of the value of Rs. 93,402-4-0 were sold, leaving a balance of Rs. 91,434-5-0 worth of stamps etc. as under:—

Junagadh Depot.	Rs.	62,148-13-0
Mahals.	,,	29,285-8-0
	Rs.	91,434-5-0

The total expenditure incurred during the year inclusive of commission to the stamp vendors was Rs. 6,759-11-0 against Rs. 4,626-15-3 in the last year.

Central records.

234. There are 9 clerks for indexing the records, out of which three were engaged in verifying the record in separate blocks, and the rest were engaged in doing the *ferist* and *peta ferist* work. The cost of establishment of Central and Judicial records was Rs. 10,438-0-3 against Rs. 9,544-8-6 in the last year. The Judicial records have been separated from 1-9-20 and placed under the control of the Judicial Department.

Stationery. 235. Stationery articles of the value of Rs. 88,307-1-1 were in stock on 1-9-19. During the year under report, articles of the value of Rs. 28,389-0-9 were purchased for the stationery store, making a total of Rs. 66,696-1-10. Out of these, articles of the value of Rs. 44,022-0-8 were supplied to the different offices and the stock at the end of the year i. e. on 31-8-20 was Rs. 22,674-1-2. The cost of maintenance of the stationery establishment amounted to Rs. 1,699-5-10 as against Rs. 1,576-5-8 in the last year.

New Sub-Treasury. 236. In the month of September 1920, a new sub-treasury was opened at Jamwala for the convenience of the Forest Department and was placed in charge of the Superintendent Gir Forest.

SECTION III.

Customs Department.

Changes in Personnel. 237. The posts of Assistant Superintendent, General Department and the Abkari Officer were abolished during the year under report and in their stead an officer with the designation of the " Superintendent Salt, Customs and Abkari " was appointed.

Total Receipts 238. The total income from Customs including Sudharo, Abkari and Miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 58,862 against Rs. 61,552 last year, and the expenditure was Rs. 9,289 against Rs. 7,772 last year.

Salt.

239. During the year 1,46,230 maunds of Salt were manufactured against 1,43,535 maunds last year, out of which 1,27,766 maunds were sold to the subjects of Junagadh and 23,833 maunds to the merchants of other Kathiawar States, making in all 1,51,599 maunds against 1,25,810 and 26,973 respectively during the preceding year. The average annual consumption per head comes to about 10$\frac{3}{4}$lbs. against 11$\frac{1}{4}$lbs. last year. The total receipts from the sale of salt amounted to Rs. 47,965 against Rs. 46,949 last year, and the total expenditure came to Rs. 33,787 against Rs. 39,845 last year, the net profit to the State being Rs. 14,178 as compared with Rs. 7,104 in the previous year.

Abkari.

Tobacco, Ganja etc. 240. The system of issuing licenses for the sale of tobacco etc. prevails in Junagadh, while in the Mahals, Ijaras are given for the same purpose. The amount fixed for each license for the sale of *bidis* is Rs. 150 and that for the sale of tobacco is Rs. 18-12-0 in various parts of the town except in the Mandvi Chowk fo

which a separate ijara along with the Ganja and Bhang is given. The revenue derived under these heads was Rs. 94,112 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 80,140 last year.

241. The principal liquor farmer of the State has been given a contract for 5 years and the period terminates at the end of the current financial year i. e. 31st August 1921. His Ijara extends over the whole of the State excepting the town of Junagadh and surrounding villages within a radius of 10 miles. A separate contract is given for three years ending 31st August 1922, for Junagadh town and surrounding villages. There are in all 62 shops in the principal towns and villages in the State, of which three are now run by the Junagadh farmer. The annual receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 21,250 as detailed below:— *Liquors.*

14,250 from principal liquor farmer of the State.
7,000 from Junagadh farmer.
21,250.

Opium.

242. A contract for the purchase and sale of opium was given for Rs. 13,625 against Rs. 20,101 last year, the decrease of Rs. 6,476 being due to the margin of profit of Rs. 2½ kept this year instead of Rs. 5 of the preceding year. The following table shows the total quantity of opium sold, purchased and retained in stock at the end of the year under report:—

	1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.
Balance on 1st April.	25·30	23,169	8·39	8,515
Purchase during the year.	84	77,850	96	1,02,600
Sale during the year.	100·31	1,17,331	97·35	1,22,337
Dryage.	0	0	0·2	0
Balance at the end of the year.	8·39	8,515	7·2	8,460

The total receipts from the sale of opium amounted to Rs. 84,062 against Rs. 68,151 last year. The increase of Rs. 15,911 being due to higher rates prescribed last year.

Kothar.

243. There was no change in the system adopted for obtaining supplies to the State Department. Mamuli Dharmadas and Sadavrat dolcs and daily rations are allowed from the Kothar.

Zoological Department.

244. The lions and other animals were in good condition. There were at the end of the last year 19 animals at Sakarbag consisting of 6 lions, 4 lionesses, 6 cubs, 1 Bengal tiger, 1 Panther and 1 Sambhur. Out of these, 2 cubs were presented to the Pirasthan at Sewan, District Larkhana, Sind, and the Panther and Sambhur died in the course of the year. The balance remaining at the end of the year is 15 viz. 6 lions, 4 lionesses, 4 cubs and 1 Bengal tiger.

Grass Wada.

245. During the year the work of cutting grass was entrusted to the Dunger Forest Department and the Verawal Grass Depot was placed under the Port Officer. The balance in hand on 1st April 1920 was 2,81,497lbs. excluding balance of Verawal Depot and 32,45,335lbs. were received during the year, making a total of 35,26,832lbs. in this Grasswada. Out of this stock, 26,31,188lbs. were distributed to the several Departments of the State, Officers and ryots of the State and the net balance in hand on 1st April 1921 was 8,95,644lbs.

The balance in hand at Verawal Depot on the 1st April 1920 was 6,20,774lbs. of grass, 5,31,226lbs. were received during this year, making a total of 11,52,000lbs.; out of which 5,20,917lbs. were distributed, leaving a balance of 6,31,083lbs. at the close of the year.

Memandari Department.

246. This Department continued to do good work during the year and makes competent arrangements for guests and visitors and tours and camps. The Department is well-equipped for the purpose and inspite of arduous and heavy work during the Mubarak Shadi of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, it discharged its duties satisfactorily.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Births.

247. The total number of births registered for the whole State during the year was 9,419 against 9,180 last year. Of these, 4,987 were males and 4,432 females against 4,921 and 4,259 respectively of the previous year. The birth rate per mille of population was 20·24 against 21·14 last year.

Deaths.

248. The total number of deaths registered was 9,969 against 10,768 last year, showing a decrease of 799 deaths this year. The death rate per mille of population was 21·42 against 24·79 of the preceding year. Out of 9,969 deaths, 5,177 were males and 4,792 females, giving male and female percentages of 51·93 and 48·07 against 51·98 and 48·2 respectively last year.

Medical Relief.

Medical staff.

249. Dr. P. T. Kothary whose services have been kindly lent by Government for a period of 2 years, has been appointed Chief Medical Officer vice Dr. Narsi T. Mehta retired.

Mahal Institutions.

250. Apart from the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, Junagadh Railway Dispensary, the Junagadh Imperial Service Lancers Dispensary and the Mangrol Dispensary, there were in all 23 Medical institutions under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer, 4 of which are situated in Junagadh Talpad, viz. the Rasulkhanji General Hospital, Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, Junagadh New Dispensary, and Central Jail Dispensary and 19 Dispensaries inclusive of the Gir Travelling Dispensary are situated in the districts.

Patients treated.

251. 1,76,776 patients were treated this year against 1,84,608 last year, showing a decrease of 7,882 patients. Of these, 2,751 were in-patients and 1,74,025 were out-patients, against 2,995 and 1,81,618 respectively in the preceding year. The daily average of new admissions was 510·97 against 558·83 last year, whilst the aggregate daily average attendance was 2,096·73 against 2,257·21 last year.

The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary.

252. The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary treated 2,719 patients against 3,075 last year. Of these, 253 were in-patients and 2,466 were out-patients, as compared with 234 and 2,841, respectively last year. Of 2,719 patients, 2,202 were males and 517 were females, and 77 operations were performed during the year against 53 last year.

Medical Budget.

253. The total budget grant for this Department sanctioned during the year was Rs. 1,17,271 against Rs. 1,07,225, showing an

increase of Rs. 10,046. The increase is due to the inclusion of Monghwari allowance, and to the higher prices of drugs etc.

Post-mortem Examination. 254. 44 post-mortem examinations were conducted this year against 63 last year.

Temperature. 255. The highest temperature registered under shade was 118° at Junagadh on 6-3-1921 while the lowest was 50° at Bhesan on the 26th December 1920 against 110° at Junagadh on 27th April 1919 and 50° at Bhesan on 31-12-1919.

Epidemic Diseases.

256. During the year, there was a mild epidemic of plague, cholera and Influenza. Some stray cases of meningitis (Brain Fever) were also observed in Junagadh City in February last.

Plague. 257. In all two places were infected and 38 persons were attacked, of whom 25 died this year against 676 cases and 446 deaths respectively recorded last year.

Cholera. 258. There were 576 cases of cholera and 253 deaths during the year.

Small-pox. 259. Four villages were infected and 13 persons were attacked causing no mortality this year against 55 villages, 444 attacks and 79 deaths last year.

Influenza. 260. Fortunately the havoc of Influenza was not so great this year as before. 111 and 133 sporadic cases of mild type of Influenza occurred only in Junagadh and Verawal respectively.

Measles. 261. There were only 182 deaths this year from measles.

Sanitation. 262. The general sanitation of the State continued to be satisfactory.

Vaccination.

Staff. 263. The establishment continued to be the same as before.

Number of Vaccinations. 264. 10,082 primary vaccinations and 13 re-vaccinations were performed this year against 10,630 and 23 respectively last year, showing a decrease of 548 or 5·4 percent in primary vaccinations. Out of 10,082 persons vaccinated, 4,930 were males and 5,152 females. Among the persons vaccinated, 7,892 were under one year of age and 2,182 were between 1 and 6 and 8 were above 6 years.

Result of Vaccination. 265. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 9,452 or 97·39 against 9,589 or 95 96 last year.

Cost of maintenance. 266. The total cost of maintaining this Department amounted to Rs. 10,768 against Rs. 10,646 last year.

Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.

267. Miss Ruth Dewaji continued as Doctor in charge of this Hospital, the staff of which except 3 compounders for the outdoor dispensary and 2 peons, is made up of all female members. The post of the Assistant Medical Officer was abolished during the year and it was filled up by the appointment of a Matron instead from amongst the existing staff. *Staff.*

268. The total number of patients treated during the year was 11,202 against 12,724 last year. Out of these 11,202, 10,884 were out-patients and 318 indoor patients, as compared with 12, 438 and 286 of the last year. The daily average attendance of new admissions was 28·82 against 33·55 last year, and the aggregate daily average attendance was 264·18 against 308·78 last year. Of indoor patients the aggregate daily attendance was 13·29 against 10·84 last year. Cases of generative system amounted to 876. 73 major and 610 minor operations were performed, and of these 550 were Gynecological operations, whilst 64 labour cases, 100 of injury and 21 of poison were dealt with. The total cost of maintaining the Hospital was Rs. 13,355 against Rs 21,402 last year. The average cost per patient during the year was Re. 0-2-1 against Re. 0-2-11 last year. *Patients.*

Veterinary.

269. The total number of State animals treated during the year was 956 against 1,168. Out of these 956, 950 were cured, 4 died, and 2 discharged as incurable. The number of animals of State subjects treated during the year was 914 against 1,289 of last year. Out of these 914, 902 were cured, 6 died and 6 were discharged as incurable. The total cost of medicines required for Headquarters animals and district cattle disease repression was Rs. 1,461 as against Rs. 2,300 last year.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

270. During the year under report, four classes in First Aid to the Injured were held, one at the Bahauddin College and three in connection with the Bahadurkhanji High School. 118 persons took advantage of the teaching and in the examination that was subsequently held, one examinee secured the medallion, three got certificates and seventy five secured the Junior Certificates of the Association.

The balance on 1-10-19 was Rs. 497. Adding to that the State donation of Rs. 500 and miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 7-10-0, the aggregate receipts covered Rs. 1,004-15-0. The expenditure covered Rs. 487-7-9 and the balance on 31-3-21 was Rs. 517-7-3.

CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION.

271. The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them during the year under report:— *General Summary.*

Class of institution.	No. in 1919-20.	No. in 1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1919-20.	No. of pupils in 1920-21.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts College.	1	1	0	0	247	158	0	89
Public Institutions.	172	173	1	0	13,913	14,651	738	0
Aided Private Institutions.	8	7	0	1	981	996	15	0
Unaided Private Institutions.	89	82	0	7	2,910	3,042	132	0
Total...	270	263	1	8	18,051	18,847	885	89

This shows a net increase of 796 for the whole State. It is mainly due to the free Primary and Secondary Education, so generously granted during the year.

272. The average monthly number on the registers decreased from 13,968 to 13,795 this year, but the average daily attendance increased from 10,198 to 10,256. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number was 74·3 against 73 of the last year. *Average attendance.*

273. Of the 14,651 children (exclusive of the college) attending the institutions maintained by the State, 12,194 were boys and 2,457 were girls. Of the boys, 8 were Native Christians, 1,943 Brahmins, 789 Jains, 6,335 other Hindus, 3,112 Mahomedans, 1 Parsi and 6 of other creeds. Of the girls, 1 was a Native Christian, 589 Brahmins, 370 Jains, 1,229 other Hindus, 263 Mahomedans and 5 of other creeds. *Nationality.*

Collegiate Education.

274. At the opening of the year in June 1920, there were 158 students on the roll of the College. *Junagadh College.*

275. The second term's enrolment was 151 students composed of 1 Eurasian, 22 Jains, 1 Parsi, 12 Mahomedans, 2 Jews, 72 Brahmins, and 41 other Hindus. *Rolls.*

University Examinations. 276. The following is result of the University Examinations of the College:—

Examination.	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed in		
		Pass Class.	II Class.	I Class.
1st year.	102	67	11	3
Ex-students.	1	0	0	0
Inter. Arts.	57	26	5(*c*)	0
Ex-students.	7	1	0	0
B. A.	41	28	6(*b*)	1(*a*)
Ex-students.	5	1	0	0

(*a*) This student Mr. N. T. Shaikh got 1st Class Honours in Persian and was appointed Mahabat Fellow by the University.

(*b*) Of these 6 II Class Honours students, 3 passed in Sanskrit Honours, 2 in Persian Honours., and 1 in Science Honours.

(*c*) Of these 5 II Class Students, 1 got the "Sir Frank Souter" Scholarship from the University.

In the College Ist year certificate examination for the current year, out of 74 students who appeared, 57 got certificates, of whom 2 secured 1st class, 14 II class, and 41 pass class marks. Of these 74 students, 4 appeared as ex-students.

Hostels. 277. The number of students staying at the Hostels during the second term was 65 against 69 in the first term. All Musalman students from Kathiawar staying in the Hostels were exempted from the payment of rent.

Outside students and Moslem scholarships. 278. At the commencement of the academic year, it was decided by the State that entrance to the College shall be limited to the students whose homes are in Kathiawar. At the same time His Highness generously sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the relief of outside students who were affected by the order and also founded 12 scholarships of Rs. 20 each to be held by Kathiawar Muslims at the Bahauddin College.

Science teaching. 279. The teaching of science in the higher classes of this College was abolished during the year as it was found very expensive. It may be stated here that 5 out of the 6 science

students who elected to join other colleges were all awarded scholarships. Four of them were given Rs. 40 each per month, whilst one of them who was a College Fellow was granted Rs. 50 per month as a special case.

College staff.

280. Mr. James Scott was permitted to retire on pension, and Professor S. H. Hodiwalla was appointed Principal in his place.

Income and expenditure.

281. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,465 and the expenditure to Rs. 57,383 against Rs. 10,434 and Rs. 57,172 respectively in the previous year.

College activities.

282. In the athletic department, the college continued to maintain good reputation. The Social Club, the Co-operative Stores, the Poor Boys' Library and Debating Society were all working satisfactorily.

General.

283. The college was transferred from its old home to the new building originally designed for the Bahadurkhanji High School. The transference was carried out on November 1st, after executing necessary alterations. The new building is in many respects more commodious and comfortable than the one formerly occupied.

High Schools.

284. There are three High Schools in the State and the number of students attending them increased from 1,036 to 1,056. In the Bahadurkhanji High School it rose from 770 to 788. The average monthly number however decreased from 813 to 687 and the average daily attendance from 649 to 496. In the Una High School the number on the rolls decreased from 124 to 121, and the average monthly number from 121 to 106, while the average daily attendance fell from 85 to 83. In the Mangrol High School, the number on the rolls increased from 142 to 147, and the average monthly number increased from 133 to 160 and the average daily attendance increased from 118 to 141.

School Leaving Examination results.

285. The School leaving examination results of the Bahadurkhanji High School for the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years are given below:—

	1918	1919	1920
No. of pupils sent up.	43	51	32
„ passed.	29	27	25
Percentage of success.	67	53	78

Out of the 4 boys of the Una High School, who appeared at the examination from the Saurashtra High School, 3

passed and of the 5 boys from the Mangrol High School, 2 passed.

Drawing Examination.

286. From the Bahadurkhanji High School, 7 boys appeared in the Elementary Drawing Examination, of whom 4 passed and 4 appeared in the Inter Examination of whom 3 passed.

Scholarships.

287. Northbrook scholarships of Rs. 300 are annually awarded to the first students of all the standards from amongst the advanced and backward classes. Rs. 600 are annually awarded to 10 poor students of all the standards. A sum of Rs. 4 was awarded per month from Dahyabhai Memorial Fund to a student of Standard VII who came first in annual examination in standard VI. In addition, four scholarships amounting to Rs. 480 per annum were awarded by His Highness the Nawab Saheb in the current year as an encouragement to Mahommedans of the Junagadh State. In the Una High School, 2 scholarships of Rs. 7 p. m. each have been granted by the State and scholarships of the value of Rs. 45 p. m. are given from sums contributed by the late Harjiwandas Dharshi.

Junagadh High School.

288. *Staff.*—Besides the Head Master and the Doctor who takes the First-aid-class, there are 10 graduates, 5 under-graduates, 10 Matriculates, 2 non-matrics, 1 Assistant Clerk and 1 Gymnastic Teacher in the school staff.

289. *First-aid-to the Injured.*— 59 students out of 64 passed in the St. John First Aid to the Injured Junior Course Examination in January 1921.

290. *Games.*— Cricket and Football are popular amongst the boys and there is a cricket coach and a gymnastic instructor.

291. *General.*— The High School was transferred from the New High School Building outside the city to the old buildings in the city in consequence of a widely signed petition from parents.

Mahabat Madressa.

Attendance.

292.. The total number of boys receiving instruction decreased from 642 to 627. The average monthly number was reduced from 633 to 580, while the average daily attendance rose from 468 to 550.

Staff.

293. Including 1 Gymnastic teacher there are 21 teachers in all, of whom 2 are graduates, 1 under-graduate, 5 matriculates, and 1 non-qualified, 2 trained and 10 untrained. The Drawing Teacher has passed the Third grade Examination in Drawing. The work of the Arabic-Persian Department and Koran reading classes which devoted part of the time to Gujarati study also continued to be satisfactory.

294. A sum of Rs. 100 per month granted by the State and that of Rs. 60 realized as annual interest from the Ashrafalli Memorial Fund are distributed as scholarships among deserving boys of the Institution. Besides this a sum of Rs. 500 per year from Jagat Charity Fund and 4 scholarships each of sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 p. m. from the general scholarships fund are also given by the State for similar distribution. *Scholarships.*

295. One student appeared in the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination and passed. *Drawing Examination*

Middle Schools.

296. The number of boys attending the six middle schools viz. those at Verawal, Patan, Chorwad, Kutiana, Vanthali and Delwada, was 426 against 371 last year, and the average monthly number rose from 399 to 413, and the average daily attendance from 289 to 324.

The Kutiana English School has been raised to the status of a Middle school and Rs. 564 per year more have been sanctioned for the teaching staff.

297. The number of teachers employed in these schools are 29 of whom 4 are under-graduates, 8 matriculates and 17 unqualified. *Teaching Staff*

English classes.

298. There are 10 English classes attached to the Vernacular Boys' schools at (1) Ranpur, (2) Bhesan, (3) Malia, (4) Keshod, (5) Bamnasa, (6) Bagasra, (7) Shil, (8) Nageshri, (9) Visavadar and (10) Vadal.

Primary Education.

299. The number of students rose from 10,359 to 10,912. Out of the 8,191 boys presented for examination, 6,289 passed, the result being 77 p.c. against 75 p.c. last year. A new school was opened in Chavand. *Boys' Schools.*

300. Number of teachers employed in these schools was 457, of whom 89 were 3rd year passed, 37 were 2nd year passed, 27 were 1st year passed and 354 untrained. *Teachers.*

301. There are 19 Girls' schools in the State. The number of girls attending them increased from 1,962 to 2,071 and the average monthly number decreased from 2,021 to 1,929, and the average daily attendance fell from 1,241 to 1,207. In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, and embroidery. *Girls' Schools*

Teachers.

302. The number of teachers employed in Girls' Schools was 81, of whom 56 were females and 25 males; 25 trained and 56 untrained. Of these 56 females, 19 were 3rd year passed, 2 were 1st year passed, and 35 untrained; of the 25 males, 1 was a second year passed, 3 first year passed and 21 untrained.

Stipends.

303. Over and above the scholarships given in different local institutions, stipends amounting to Rs. 1,850 were given to boys studying in other colleges in the presidency and abroad.

Receipts and Expenditure.

304. The total fee receipts amounted to Rs. 6,691 against Rs. 11,111 last year and the total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,27,118 against Rs. 2,30,820 last year. Since September 1920, free education has been given in all the schools of the State excepting standards VI and VII of the High Schools.

Moral and Physical Education.

305. Moral instruction continues to be given as usual in all schools. Cricket and Football and other manly games are played by the boys of the High Schools and the Middle Schools. The Gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and the Mahabat Madressa are well attended. Whenever convenient the boys in village schools are being taken out to fields, hills, riverbeds or seashores for observation of nature and beauty and many practical lessons are thereby derived.

Discipline.

306. Discipline is fairly maintained.

Libraries.

307. The expenditure for the maintenance of the Bahadurkhanji Library amounted to Rs. 1,777 as against Rs. 1,534 last year. The total number of books on the register was 5,600. Newspapers and magazines are supplied annually at a cost of Rs. 400. Mofussil libraries at Verawal, Una, Patan and Gadhakada received donations from the State and are working in good order.

Museum.

308. The Museum contains articles of archæological interest as well as copper plates and old coins of various descriptions collected mostly from different Mahals and the Uperkot. It

was housed hitherto in the block of buildings adjoining the Bahadurkhanji Library but, the control of the Library having been transferred to the Municipality, the contents of the museum have been transferred to Sakarbag Bungalow temporarily.

Kutiana Madressa.

309. The number of boys attending this Madressa which is an aided school decreased from 548 to 456: 115 out of these are attending infant classes, 260 are studying from standard I to standard III, 45 are in standard IV and 36 are attending the English Standard I to IV. The annual establishment charges covered Rs. 4,429.

Out of 15 teachers employed by the Madressa at present, one is matriculated, 2 non-qualified, and 12 untrained. The grant given to this Madressa by the State is Rs. 5,000 a year.

Vanthali Madressa.

310. The State pays an annual grant of Rs. 2,500 to this Madressa. The number of boys attending the school was 316. There are 22 teachers including the Head Master, of whom 1 is an under-graduate, 2 matriculates, 6 trained, 12 untrained and 1 assistant clerk.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

311. The education of the orphans in this institution is conducted on the same lines as before. The orphanage continued to make satisfactory progress in all its activities during the year. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 7,157 against Rs. 7,200 of the previous year. All the boys have uniform dresses. Religious instruction is imparted with private aid.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Saurashtra Post Office.

312. The State has its own Darbar Postal Service for official facilities and the convenience of the Junagadh State subjects. The number of letters and parcels carried by this post increased during the year from 3,56,297 to 3,60,594. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,894 against Rs. 1,754 last year, and expenditure to Rs. 10,098 against Rs. 10,031 last year.

Printing Press.

313. The State Printing Press is doing satisfactory work in addition to the printing of forms required for the different State Offices and the publication of the State Gazette. Private job work is also done by the Press. During the year under report, the gross earnings of the Press amounted to Rs. 15,129 against Rs. 15,685 last year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 17,017 against Rs. 12,258 last year.

Census.

314. The preliminary enumeration was commenced on 16-2-1921 and concluded on 28-2-21. The final enumeration was effected on 18th March. The work was divided into 18 charges, 306 circles and 3,019 blocks. The villages dealt-with were 824 populated villages and the houses numbered were 1,02,396. The aggregate population numbered 4,65,273, out of which 2,37,044 were males, and 2,28,229 females. The Census enumeration of 1911 numbered 4,34,222 and hence there is an increase of 31,051 i. e. 7 per cent.

Lungar.

315. The Lungar charity did good work during the year in distributing cooked rations to the Mahomedan poor under the supervision of a Committee. About 400 poor are fed daily at the institution, and the expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 16,987 against Rs. 16,735 last year.

Gymkhana Club.

316. His Highness the Nawab Saheb is the Patron of the Gymkhana Club which affords, besides much needed recreation after a day's toil, opportunities to the Officers to mix with one another in a healthy spirit of friendliness.

Geological Research.

317. The services of Mr. J. Alexander Mitchell, an expert, have been engaged for a Geological examination of the State.

He brought his own chemist to carry out analysis on the spot. The work has been done in part. The Girnar work is done and part of the Gir work is done, but further work is postponed till next cold weather.

Conclusion.

318. In concluding this report, it is a matter of pleasure to record and acknowledge with deep gratefulness, the invaluable support received from His Highness the Nawab Saheb. It may finally be stated that the best thanks of the administration are due to the Heads of Departments and the Officers who have worked so loyally and devotedly in the performance of their duties, and whose cordial cooperation has largely contributed to a smooth and satisfactory working of the administration.

JUNAGADH,
29th June 1921.

Jribhuvandas Panee
Diwan, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of High Officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the Personnel during the year 1920–1921.

No.	Designation	Name of Holder of substantive appointment.	Date of appointment to the post.	Cause of Vacancy.	Name of Holder of acting appointment.	Remarks.
1	Dewan, Junagadh State	Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, I. S. O.	11—5–20	.	.	
2	Private Secretary to His Highness.	Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai Abdullabhai.*	1—4–20	.	.	* Also holds the post of Military Secretary to His Highness.
3	Education Secretary.	H. A. W. Bladen, B. A. (Cantab)	1—9–20	.	.	
4	Judicial Secretary.	M. A. Fakih, B. A. (Alig) Bar-at-Law.	1—9–20	.	.	
5	Political Secretary.	Tribhuvanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	1—9–20			
6	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway.	E. W. Proctor Sims, A. M. I. C. E.*	2—4–14	.	.	* Also holds the post of Consulting Engineer and is in charge of Verawal Harbour Works.
7	Chief Judicial Officer.	E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	26—8–11			
8	Assistant Railway Manager.	A. Marks.	15—6–11			
9	Principal, Bahauddin College.	S. H. Hodiwala, M. A.	1—8–20			
10	Chief Medical Officer.	Dr. P. T. Kothari, L. M. & S.	2—2–20			
11	Revenue Commissioner.	Krishnalal C. Dhru.	26—7–20	On sick leave	Motilal J. Vasavada.	
12	Police Commissioner.	Dhairyashanker Ambaram Chhaya.	1—9–20			
13	State Vakil, with the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	25—9–20			
14	Municipal President.	Motilal J. Vasavada.*	1—9–20	.	.	*Also holds the posts of Superintendent Managed Estate & Gharbheni Officer & Acting Revenue Commissioner.

15	Hisabi Daftar Adhikari.	Manilal K. Nanavaty, B. A. LL. B.	24—9—20	.		
16	Toshakhana & Jamdarkhana Officer	Khan Shri Abdullakhan Muhammadkhan.	1—4—20	.		
17	Chief Judge, Sadar Court.	Amritlal Motilal Parekh, B. A. LL. B.	1—4—20	.		
18	Superintendent, Public Works Department.	Rao Saheb Thakershi M. Ghia.	1—4—20	.		
19	Deputy Revenue Commissioner.	Tribhuvandas J. Raja, M. A. LL. B.	26—7—20			
20	Census General Superintendent.	Purushottamrai B. Nanavaty, B. A.	25—9—20			
21	Superintendent Gir Forest.	John X. Sequeira.	22—6—20			
22	Head Master Bahadurkhanji High School.	D. J. Solomon, B. A. B. L. (U. S. A.)	2—8—15			
23	Lady Doctor Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.	Miss Ruth Dewaji L. M. & S.	23—3—17			
24	Sarkari Vakil.	Shivdatrai T. Mankad, B. A. LL. B	18—1—21			
25	Superintendent, Customs, Abkari, and Salt Departments.	Chhotalal D. Desai, B. A. LL. B.	25—9—20			
26	Survey Superintendent.	Mohanlal Ishwardas.	2—1—11			
27	Personal Assistant to the Education Secretary.	Dolatrai K. Jhala.	21-12-20			
28	Port Officer, Verawal.	Jayantilal H. Vasavada.	26—6—20			
29	Commanding Officer Imperial S. Lancers.	Mahamad bin Abdulla.	1—11—20			
30	Stable Superintendent.	Risaldar Santsingh.	6—5—20			

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	,,	,,	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	No.	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	Yes.	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	,,	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	
19	Explosives Act.	,,	,,	
20	Companies Act.	,,	,,	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	,,	
22	Account Code.	,,	,,	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	,,	,,	
24	Village Police Act.	,,	,,	
25	Conveyances Act.	,,	,,	

26	Co-operative Society Act.	Yes.	,,	
27	Guardian and Wards Act.	,,	,,	
28	Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases.	,,	,,	
29	Motor Vehicles Act.	,,	,,	
30	Criminal Tribes Act.	,,	,,	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1920-21.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imperial S. Lancers.	94	27	1	0	33	87	0	6*	0	4	8	75	Rs. 89,684	*3 at Junagadh with the State Police and 3 at Mangrol, for saluting purposes.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1920–21.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay and Grade. Rs.	Fixed allowance. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.		Actual cost.	Punishments.				Punished judicially.	Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
							Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.		By promotion	By money.	Literate.	Illiterate.	
Commissioner of Police.	1	500	75	6,900	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Deputy Superintendent of Police	1															In abeyance.
Inspector I grade.	2	150–5–175	15	4,275	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
„ II „	2	125–5–145	15	3,780	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
„ III „	3	100–5–120	15	4,740	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar I „	3	80–5–95	20	4,380	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
„ II „	5	60–5–75	20	5,460	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
„ III „	6	45–5–55	20	5,400	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Jemadar I „	11	35–2½–40	10	15,354	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	
„ II „	20	28–2½–33			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	2 Vacancies.

Havaldar I grade.	17	22	$7\frac{1}{2}$ & 5	30,870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	3 Vacancies.
„ II „	26	19/8				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	7 Do.
„ III „	41	17				0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	13	12 Do.
„ IV „	51	14/8				0	1	1	0	0	0	1	14	21	16 Do.
Lance Naiks.	10	13/8	0	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	The arrangement not strictly made according to sanctioned gradations
Constables I grade.	316	13/8	0	51,192	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	7	70	188	
„ II „	211	12/8	0	31,650	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	34	86	Do.
„ III „	121	11/8	0	16,698	0	2	0	0	6	0	1	3	42	154	
Mounted Police.															
Risaldar.	1	100+25	29	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jemadar I grade.	1	40-$2\frac{1}{2}$-50	29	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
„ II „	1	25-$2\frac{1}{2}$-$37\frac{1}{2}$	29	795	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Dafedar I „	1	22	29	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
„ II „	2	19/8	29	1,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1 Vacancy.
„ III „	4	17	29	2,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Lance Dafedars.	5	14/8	29	2,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2 Vacancies.

Sowars I grade.	15	14/8	29	3,870	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	8	Vacancies.
„ II „	19	13/8	29	9,804	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	6	Do.
„ III „	38	12/8	29	18,952	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	21	9	Do.
Total.....	934			2,25,130	8	1,99,530	8	1	3	10	2	1	15	284	510		
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment, & contingencies etc.				66,464	0	42,857											
Total.....				2,91,594	8	2,42,387											
Mangrol	84			13,713	0	10,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	37		
Grand Total...	**1018**			**3,05,307**	**8**	**2,52,989**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**15**	**331**	**547**		

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1920-21.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,433	1,250	1,042	823	949	771	563	367	321	285	54·0	44·5	59·3	47·6	All these include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 667 accused arrested in Junagadh 16 were released by Police without being sent for trial.
„ 651 „ sent for trial 88 were pending trial in Magisterial courts on 31-3-21.
„ 264 „ discharged 105 were discharged owing to cases being compounded.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made in the Junagadh State during the year 1920-21.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	67,336	56,049	18,804	21,428	27·9	38·2	Junagadh figures include value of missing cattle, in cases in which cattle have not yet been recovered, amounting to Rs. 1,725.
Mangrol.	4,124	3,707	2,096	1,840	50·8	49·6	
Total.	71,460	59,756	20,900	23,268	29·2	38·9	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1920-21.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons committed being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.								Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquillities, S. 146.	0	2	2	5	2	10	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	23	23	14	16	26	12	0	0	4	3	5	0	12	7	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	2	6	8	8	8	12	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Culpable homicide, S. 299	2	3	5	9	4	9	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	1	0	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	3	29	32	29	14	68	16	3	2	0	9	2	0	16	11	0	0	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	18	41	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	8	993	1,001	1,002	984	1,780	97	1	1	1	3	91	0	97	1,647	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	36	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	9	9	3	9	11	7	0	6	0	1	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Rape, S. 375.	2	4	6	5	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	3	3	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	1	2	3	17	3	6	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	
Theft, etc, S. 378-445.	4	292	296	335	285	392	247	35	35	9	72	93	3	247	125	0	0	82	26	18	15	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	11	20
Robbery, S. 390.	0	11	11	7	10	18	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	0	23	23	20	22	37	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	32	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499.	3	55	58	70	53	133	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	123	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8
Forgery.	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Offences relating to special and local laws.	5	72	77	55	75	111	50	0	2	0	1	47	0	50	59	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal Procedure Code	17	409	426	377	400	640	101	5	6	8	14	68	0	101	498	0	1	16	2	3	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	40
Total.	49	1,959	1,988	1,966	1,897	3,270	557	48	63	22	107	314	3	557	2,548	0	1	117	38	28	25	11	8	1	4	3	0	0	91	164
Mangrol.	15	436	451	389	439	489	103	0	0	9	18	62	14	103	357	0	0	17	3	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	12	29
Grand Total.	64	2,375	2,439	2,355	2,336	3,759	660	48	63	31	125	376	17	660	2,905	0	1	134	41	30	25	12	11	1	5	3	0	0	103	193
								267										267											

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1920–21.

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1920–21.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,639	1,616	55	616	227	1,806	4	4	2,976	2,712	1,094	985	469	30	0	134	
City Magistrate's Court.	332	323	10	97	39	412	0	0	419	558	325	117	70	15	1	30	
Sadar Adalat.	(59)	(31)	(10)	(36)	0	0	0	0	(137)	(46)	0	(27)	(18)	(0)	(1)	0	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	404	436	15	118	2	354	0	0	441	489	252	102	103	3	0	29	
Mangrol Sessions' Court.	0	(1)	0	0	0	(3)	0	0	(1)	(3)	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	
Total.	2,375	2,375	80	831	268	2,572	4	4	3,836	3,759	1,671	1,204	642	48	1	193	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiff's Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 16.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1920–21.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Huzur Adalat.	59	57	39	4	4	15	7	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	39	
Sadar Adalat.	106	0	0	62	45	23	20	39	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	12	52	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	7	2	1	3	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	172	59	40	69	50	38	27	47	37	1	1	0	0	0	0	22	17		

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1920-21.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Munsiffs' Courts.	156	485	3,659	4,754	3,815	5,239	3,330	4,543	485	696	9,78,717	59	4,121	574	3,313	1,152	179	100	10	930	2,036	434	1,143	6,34,238	D. 82	D. 139	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	25	36	310	285	335	321	299	300	36	21	41,734	4	266	15	222	56	2	4	1	21	95	8	176	32,394	0	64	
Total	181	521	3,969	5,039	4,150	5,560	3,629	4,843	521	717	10,20,451	63	4,387	589	3,535	1,208	181	104	11	951	2,131	442	1,319	6,66,632	0	0	

Appendix XI.

(Civil)—Results of applications for the execution of decrees during the year 1920-21.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts.	215	1,565	4,35,906	4,205	5,094	11,14,496	4,420	6,659	15,50,402	2,855	5,293	9,42,441	1,565	1,366	6,07,961	1,063	205	98	
Mangrol.	13	18	4,971	154	138	13,288	167	156	18,259	149	140	12,917	18	16	5,342	9	1	6	
Total.....	228	1,583	4,40,877	4,359	5,232	11,27,784	4,587	6,815	15,68,661	3,004	5,433	9,55,358	1,583	1,382	6,13,303	1,072	206	104	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1920-21.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remained for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.													
Huzur Court.	113	104	158	163	271	267	167	168	104	99	1,24,025	1,15,107	105	99	25	34	19	23	11	9	7	3	M. D. 5	M.D 7	
Sadar Court.	112	132	199	256	311	388	179	187	132	201	77,643	61,189	48	113	92	35	14	17	5	8	20	14	M. D. 4-14	M. D 7-13	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	5	13	16	30	21	43	8	35	13	8	2,765	6,282	6	8	1	14	0	5	1	1	0	7	M. D. 8-20	Y. M. D. 2-6-16	
Total.	230	249	373	449	603	698	354	390	249	308	2,04,433	1,82,578	159	220	118	83	33	45	17	18	27	24			

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1920-21.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs	Days	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	9 ×	124	525	827	649	146	113	111	28,931	20	1 death only.
Mangrol.	1	12	78	100	90	9	9	5	2,803	16	Nil.
Total.	10	136	603	927	739	155	122	116	31,734		

× Besides these there are three lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1920-21.

Name of State	Documents presented.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Junagadh.	1,355	1,203	602	519	627	571	27	20	0	11	99	82	1,249	1,144	Rs. 18,12,135	Rs. 18,88,351	31	16	75	43	

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1920-21.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	602	6,45,156	0	0	6,836	0	0	519	6,13,255	0	0	6,630	0	0	
Sale deeds.	627	11,31,607	0	0	10,729	0	0	571	12,06,221	0	0	10,815	0	0	
Wills.	27	34,817	0	0	371	0	0	20	45,029	0	0	232	0	0	
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4,697	0	0	53	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	99	65,406	0	0	962	0	0	82	48,563	0	0	446	0	0	
Total.	1,355	18,76,986	0	0	18,398	0	0	1,203	19,17,765	0	0	18,176	0	0	

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Boards in the Junagadh State during the Samvat years 1975 (1918-19) and 1976 (1919-1920).

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st September 1919. Rs.	Receipts. St. 1975 Rs.	Receipts. St 1976 Rs.	Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1975 Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1976 Rs.	Balance on the 31st August 1920. Rs.	Remarks.
Junagadh.	81,208	75,105	86,490	1,69,698	56,129	1,07,881	59,817	
Verawal.	36,973	16,974	18,229	55,202	8,079	12,675	42,527	
Una.	8,693	7,289	6,565	15,258	4,965	3,733	11,525	
Delwada.	1,752	1,271	1,031	2,783	1,206	676	2,107	
Sutrapada.	540	476	514	1,054	419	400	654	
Patan.	2,557	4,487	3,790	6,347	5,294	3,463	2,884	
Chorwad.	660	1,127	1,710	2,370	968	858	1,512	
Malia.	8,889	4,480	4,420	13,309	2,770	2,102	11,207	
Keshod.	2,269	2,781	3,227	5,496	2,441	1,092	4,404	
Balagam.	1,699	447	403	2,102	375	324	1,778	
Shil.	835	797	472	1,307	584	485	822	
Kutiana.	17,766	12,827	16,097	33,863	8,625	17,579	16,284	
Vadal.	506	697	435	941	555	519	422	
Visavadar.	770	598	492	1,262	348	247	1,015	
Bagdu.	470	104	122	592	131	94	498	
Vanthali.	9,475	7,889	9,019	18,494	4,609	5,945	12,549	
Bhesan.	1,251	112	187	1,438	255	264	1,174	
Shahpur.	2,588	1,553	1,644	4,232	1,117	1,097	3,135	
Total...	1,78,901	1,38,964	1,54,847	3,33,748	98,870	1,59,434	1,74,314	
Village Boards.								
Nawagadh.	95	124	146	241	77	41	200	
Ajab.	537	178	209	746	98	60	686	
Bamnasa.	349	116	144	493	92	57	436	
Talala.	62	300	300	362	412	342	20	
Gadhakda.	153	625	478	631	953	218	413	
Bherai.	132	174	175	307	157	166	141	
Total.	1,328	1,517	1,452	2,780	1,789	884	1,896	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1920-21.

Number.	Name of Rain-Gauge Station.	April 1920.		May 1920.		June 1920.		July 1920.		August 1920.		September 1920.		October 1920.		November 1920.		December 1920.		January 1921.		February 1921.		March 1921.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	0	0	38	24	54	14	83	3	16	2	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	90	31	37	31	20	
2	Verawal.	0	0	1	12	23	99	5	57	1	89	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	94	19	4	24	27	
3	Una.	0	0	4	16	21	37	7	30	3	12	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	61	36	50	23	8	
4	Kutiyana.	0	0	4	50	15	33	3	42	1	56	1	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	55	16	66	20	78	
5	Vanthali.	0	0	2	91	17	18	10	28	2	15	1	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	91	21	38	23	99	
6	Delvada.	0	0	2	50	19	20	5	88	3	29	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	25	33	38	36	24	
7	Prabhas Patan.	0	0	0	73	26	75	8	36	2	20	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	22	21	88	24	99	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	35	16	97	13	92	2	65	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	6	20	5	26	82	
9	Keshod.	0	0	1	55	22	47	12	48	1	83	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	52	16	70	23	7	
10	Chorwad.	0	0	0	88	17	23	6	57	2	23	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	14	11	28	47	

11	Visavadar.	0	86	0	61	20	61	9	18	1	80	1	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	61	23	41	26	50
12	Bhesan.	0	29	0	41	10	11	8	51	1	15	1	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	37	17	0	21	15
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	83	9	81	11	50	0	90	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	16	22	85	22	4
14	Vadal.	0	0	0	38	29	62	9	45	2	76	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	61	27	93	25	67
15	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	6	34	7	86	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	89	27	28	19	70
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	1	35	28	82	6	21	1	92	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	48	28	56	26	65
17	Talala.	0	0	0	63	23	55	11	0	3	85	2	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	12	28	48	37	52
18	Shil.	0	0	2	0	11	30	10	50	1	55	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	37	16	40	23	49
19	Sanakhada.	2	91	4	53	18	40	6	33	1	99	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	65	31	35	0	0*
20	Mangrol.	0	0	0	97	14	36	7	92	1	94	2	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	87	16	30	23	36

* At this dispensary tax have opened in 1916 no figures available.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1920.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1921.) Rs. A P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	295—0-0	80—0-0	
2	Bajro (*Pennisetum Typhoideum*).	52—8-0	57—8-0	
3	Juwar (*Sorghum Vulgari*).	35—0-0	38-12-0	
4	Wheat.	60—0-0	57—8-0	
5	Gram.	70—0-0	65—0-0	
6	Urad (*Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus*)	90—0-0	78-12-0	
7	Tur (*Cajanus Indicus*).	170—0-0	100—0-0	
8	Rice.	200—0-0	150—0-0	
9	Mug (*Phaseolus Mungo*).	90—0-0	100—0-0	

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.			Memorial and Charitable Funds.	Total.
		Original. Rs	Maintenance and Repairs. Rs	Total. Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Buildings.	3,79,919	1,27,375	5,07,294	24,384	5,31,678
2	Roads.	79,816	70,956	1,50,272	12,896	1,63,168
3	Water Works.	0	8,347	8,347	0	8,347
4	Irrigation Works.	0	12,334	12,334	0	12,334
5	Bunder Improvements.	4,43,988	9,631	4,53,619	0	4,53,619
6	Municipal Improvements.	0	10,902	10,902	0	10,902
7	Electric Light.	0	19,999	19,999	0	19,999
8	Motor Cars.	0	14,698	14,698	0	14,698
9	Telephone.	0	4,845	4,845	0	4,845
10	Para Municipality.	0	5,618	5,618	0	5,618
11	Technical Training.	0	177	177	0	177
12	Miscellaneous.	0	3,097	3,097	0	3,097
13	Establishment & Contingencies.	0	31,541	31,541	0	31,541
	Total	9,03,223	8,19,520	12,22,748	37,280	12,60,023

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1920-21.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	1,03,342	74,192	2,296	52,899	2,142	3,048	1,208	4,861	88,001	484	31,682	76	6,595	7,934	All these include Mangrol figures also.
Alienated villages.	37,326	30,392	996	19,167	978	1,398	793	1,636	39,684	85	10,125	2	1,948	2,869	
Total.....	1,40,668	1,04,584	3,292	72,066	3,120	4,446	2,001	6,497	1,27,685	569	41,807	78	8,543	10,803	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1920-21.

Name of the State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	62	Rs. 21,250	67	Rs. 84,062	37	Rs. 23,232.	0	Rs. 126-9-0	166	Rs. 1,28,670-9-0	

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1975 (1918–19) and 1976 (1919–1920).

No.	Name of receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1975 A. D. 1918-19.	St. 1976 A. D. 1919-20.		
1	Land Revenue.	17,59,193	24,48,527	+6,89,334	
2	Forests.	1,12,321	1,07,887	− 4,434	
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,41,373	1,09,501	− 31,872	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,29,075	1,50,206	+ 21,131	
5	Jortalbi.	74,039	86,848	+ 12,809	
6	Nazrano.	745	4,911	+ 4,166	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, etc.	29,043	43,019	+ 13,976	
8	Lancers.	281	1,078	+ 797	
9	Police.	2,606	2,390	− 216	
10	General Administration.	4,941	7,301	+ 2,360	
11	Ports.	2,70,186	2,80,739	+ 10,553	
12	Law and Justice.	51,609	48,295	− 3,314	
13	Stamps.	67,510	99,752	+ 32,242	
14	Jail.	2,202	8,448	+ 6,246	
15	Printing Press.	27,001	25,165	− 1,836	
16	Customs.	1,42,526	1,54,842	+ 12,316	
17	Medical.	139	463	+ 324	
18	Public Works Department.	10,675	17,296	+ 6,621	
19	Abkari, etc.	1,66,475	2,17,937	+ 51,462	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Educational.	20,671	18,392	− 2,279	
22	Revenue Survey.	901	700	− 201	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	3,04,680	2,09,713	− 94,967	

24	Interest & Exchange.	2,23,570	4,30,932	+2,07,362
25	Varad.	5,837	10,315	+ 4,478
26	Saurashtra Post.	1,466	1,815	+ 349
27	Railway.	12,99,254	13,19,770	+ 20,516
28	Miscellaneous.	5,216	21,787	+ 16,571
29	Recovery of out-standings.	37,185	3,82,443	+ 3,45,258
	Total Rs.	**48,90,670**	**62,10,522**	**+13,19,852**

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1975 (1918–19) and 1976 (1919–1920).

No.	Name of expenditure.	Expenditure.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1975 A. D. 1918–19.	St. 1976 A. D. 1919–20.		
1	Raj-kutumb.	2,52,621	5,43,300	+2,90,679	
2	Amirs.	23,601	28,272	+ 4,671	
3	Peshkashi and Contributions.	1,05,384	1,11,435	+ 6,051	
4	Pension Parwashi & Contributions.	7,08,754	1,27,991	–5,75,763	
5	Mahmuli.	1,00,597	1,03,986	+ 3,389	
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions.	36,699	40,331	+ 3,632	
7	Rayasat.	2,80,666	3,27,879	+ 47,213	
8	Lancers.	80,177	80,383	+ 206	
9	Police.	3,42,376	3,44,276	+ 1,900	
10	General Administration.	6,57,498	6,75,114	+ 17,616	
11	Port.	32,948	37,261	+ 4,313	
12	Law and Justice.	1,06,212	1,06,518	+ 306	
13	Stamps.	4,414	6,973	+ 2,559	
14	Jail.	38,281	25,205	– 3,076	
15	Printing Press.	30,726	27,790	– 2,936	
16	Customs.	9,383	9,383	0	
17	Medical.	1,20,255	1,20,509	+ 254	
18	Public Works Department.	2,52,646	7,51,720	+4,99,074	
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	14,084	13,997	– 87	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Education.	2,35,914	2,49,805	+ 13,891	
22	Revenue Survey.	32,700	31,135	– 1,565	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	25,927	19,184	– 6,743	
24	Interest and Exchange.	16,762	67,057	+ 50,295	
25	Varad.	3,508	2,855	– 653	
26	Saurashtra Post.	9,253	10,163	+ 910	
27	Railway.	6,19,051	7,00,513	+ 81,462	
28	Miscellaneous.	5,04,438	2,64,132	–2,40,306	
	Total Rs.	**46,39,875**	**48,37,167**	**+1,97,292**	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1920-21.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average attendance.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Junagadh Hospital	38,101	2,044	1,749	164	67	64	49,678-14—8*	524·23	*Including C. M. O.'s Office
2	„ C. M. Zenana Hospital	10,884	318	298	0	3	17	13,355-15—3	277·47	
3	„ Leper Asylum.	0	71	35	0	7	29	4,251-12—0	21·81	
4	„ New Dispensary.	10,826	0	0	0	0	0	2,154—4—0	175·14	
5	„ Jail „	1,881	10	10	0	0	0	827—0—0	31·6	
6	„ Railway „	5,908	0	0	0	0	0	3,468—0—0	53.2	
7	„ Imperial S. Lancers „	2,466	253	225	0	0	28	2,529-15—4	35·83	
8	Verawal Dispensary.	17,006	34	34	0	0	0	3,319—2—8	174·31	
9	Una „	11,278	11	9	0	1	1	2,840—0—0	133·81	
10	Kutiana „	12,721	5	5	0	0	0	3,078-11-10	130·16	
11	Delwada „	3,096	1	1	0	0	0	1,075-14—2	25·47	
12	Prabhas Patan „	8,801	0	0	0	0	0	1,454—0—0	110·13	

13	Vanthali	Dispensary.	6,181	0	0	0	0	0	1,720—8—0	64·40
14	Malia	,,	4,365	0	0	0	0	0	1,243-10—8	45·86
15	Keshod	,,	2,882	0	0	0	0	0	3,313-13—2	30·92
16	Chorwad	,,	3,972	0	0	0	0	0	1,211—3—6	36·9
17	Visavadar	,,	3,365	0	0	0	0	0	1,353—8—0	34·17
18	Bhesan	,,	2,974	0	0	0	0	0	1,064—4—9	25·40
19	Navagadh	,,	2,862	0	0	0	0	0	1,043-15—3	24·18
20	Vadal	,,	3,056	0	0	0	0	0	1,532—4—5	17·5
21	Bherai	,,	1,989	0	0	0	0	0	1,162-10-10	15·59
22	Sutrapada	,,	3,084	0	0	0	0	0	971-15—7	21·25
23	Talala	,,	2,042	0	0	0	0	0	1,426—2—9	14·02
24	Shil	,,	2,063	0	0	0	0	0	1,284—8—9	22·07
25	Gir Travelling	,,	2,133	1	1	0	0	0	887-15—1	20·14
26	Sanakhada	,,	1,824	3	3	0	0	0	989—0—0	11·16
27	Mangrol	,,	8,265	0	0	0	0	0	5,932—0—8	22·4
		Total.	1,74,025	2,751	2,370	164	78	139	1,13,171-3-4	2,096·73

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1920-1921.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,65,221	9,180	9,419	239	0	10,768	9,969	0	799	21·14	20·24	24·79	21·42	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1920-21.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools. Rs.	Secondary. Rs.	Primary. Rs.	
172	173	3 High Schools. 6 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 141 Primary Schools for boys. 1 Night School. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madressa. 18 Girls' Schools (Guj.) 1 Islami Girls' School. 173	13,913	14,651	10,198	10,255	40,986 (a)	23,595 (b)	1,43,976 (c)	(a) Rs. 40,626 Establishment charges 360 Repairs. 40,986 (b) Rs. 23,535 Establishment charges 60 Repairs. 23,595 (c) Rs. 1,39,717 Establishment charges 4,259 Repairs. 1,43,976.

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice, tur, khorasani til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) ,, Vadal...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks...	Free.	
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond. ‡	0—0—3	Do.
(*c*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—5	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Dock.	0—0—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Tobacco (in bags) for Dhoraji. ...	0—1—7	Do.
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Keshod. ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) ,, Lushala, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) ,, Shahpur, Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Vadal.	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those on the Porbandar line. ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji.	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) ,, Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) ,, Stations beyond ‡ Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar.	0—2—0	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) ,, All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(*b*) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(*c*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—3—0	Do.
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(*b*) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya.... ...	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and beyond‡	0—4—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—5—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	1—9—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Dhoraji.	1—0—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya	0—4—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—4—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—0—6	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—2	Do.
(*c*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Lashala.	0—3—3	Do.
(*b*) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch, Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya	0—3—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Vadal.	0—2—6	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—1—0	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) „ Jetpur.	0—0—3	Do.
(*g*) „ Stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Jambur to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.....	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond.‡	0—4—0	Do.
(*c*) „ Stations Bantwa, Manavader and Saradiya:—		
(*a*) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1-12—0	Do.
(*b*) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery machinery chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery.	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) Silk.	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Jambur to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, All stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(*d*) ,, Dhoraji	0—2—0	Do.

‡ All goods booked to Rajkot Para, Rajkot Junction and any stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "Free."

Note:—The minimum charge for imports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(1) Cotton full pressed, bales, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from stations Jambur to Veraval and upto Lushala.	0—3—0	Per Railway maund.
b „ Shapur.	0—2—1	Do.
c „ Sorath Vanthali, Manawadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—8	Do.
d „ Junagadh to Visavadar.	0—1—10	Do.
e „ Vadal.	0—1—0	Do.
f Cotton from Sardargadh pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay Harbour via Veraval Bandar on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—6	Do.
g Cotton from Kutiana pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	Free.	
h „ booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav...	Free.	
i „ „ „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda. ...	0—0—3	Do.
j „ „ „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks (excepting for full pressed cotton)	0—0—3	Do.
k „ „ „ any other stations	Free.	
l Full pressed cotton booked from any station from Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	Free.	
m Cotton from Dhoraji...	0—0—5	Do.
n Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any station on this line with certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—3	Do.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a booked from Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b „ Jetalsar, Jetpur and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Junction section upto Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal)	0—0—2	Do.
c „ all stations from Vadal to Jambur and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches....	0—1—0	Do.
d „ all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Jn. section and from Supedi on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e Wheat from Gondal...	Free.	
f „ „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
g „ „ Bagasra and its surrounding villages via. Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	
(3) Wool:—		
a booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b „ Dhoraji.	0—1—2	Do.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
d „ all stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—9	Do.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
c booked from Jetalsar and all other stations. ...	0—0—8	Per Railway maund.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a booked from stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—2—0	Do.
b ,, Jetalsar & other stations (except Dhoraji).	0—1—0	Do.
c ,, Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
d ,, Dhoraji	0—1—6	Do.
(5) Ghee:—		
a booked from Dhoraji...	0—8—0	Do.
b ,, Jetalsar and beyond...	0—2—0	Do.
c ,, stations on Junagad Ry.	0—4—0	Do.
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a booked from Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur	0—0—4	Do.
b ,, Gondal and stations beyond.*	Free.	
c ,, stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur (except Vavdi).	0—0—5	Do.
d ,, Vavdi, Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.	Free.	
e ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
f ,, stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—0	Do.
g ,, Dhoraji.....	0—0—3	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a booked from Jetalsar and stations beyond* on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b ,, stations from Vadal to Jambur, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	1—9—0	Do.
c ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	0—4—0	Do.
d ,, Dhoraji.	0—8—0	Do.

*All goods from Rajkot Para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "free."

NOTE—Veraval Customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton from areas beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated on Junagadh Railway and through-booked thence to Bombay via Veraval Bandar will on production of a certificate from the Press Manager, be charged at the rates quoted above.

NOTE—The minimum charge for exports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Cotton from:—	
Shipped locally (except on cotton from Sardargadh, Kutiana, and stations beyond Jetalsar Jn.)	Rs. 0—3—0 per Ry. md.
Sardargadh	„ 0—0—6 „
Kutiana	Free.
Dhoraji, Virpur, Gondal, Ribda, Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi, Khakharia & Lunidhar.	„ 0—0—3 „
All other stations beyond Jetalsar	Free.
Ghee export to Bombay:—	
If brought to Veraval by Road	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. by rail from J. S. Railway Stations.	„ 1—0—0 „
Do. Do. beyond Jetalsar Jn.	„ 0—4—0 „
Export to any other ports (except Bombay)	„ 1—0—0 per case.
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle)
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	½ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	1 p.c. „ „
Horses:—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

NOTE—Goods exported to Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods booked for Veraval	8 as. *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. Do. for all other stations beyond Veraval	4 as. Do. Do.
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsur and beyond).....	$\frac{1}{8}$ "
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports)	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bombil fish...	1¼ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiana...	$\frac{9}{16}$ "
Grain and seeds imported from Bombay, Broach, Surat, or Karachi and rebooked locally at Veraval by rail to Rajkot under certain specified provisions	Free.

NOTE—Goods imported from Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1919-20.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1921.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
1. Political	i	13. Immigration	iii
2. Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Tribes	i	14. Trade	iii
3. Crops and condition of the people... ...	i	15. Industry	iii
4. Assam Rifles	i	16. Excise	iii
5. Crime	ii	17. Vital Statistics	iv
6. Jails	ii	18. Hospitals and dispensaries	iv
7. Municipalities	ii	19. Lunatic Asylum	iv
8. Local Boards	ii	20. Pasteur Institute	iv
9. Agriculture	ii	21. Vaccination	iv
10. Co-operative Societies	ii	22. Sanitation	iv
11. Forests	ii	23. Education	iv
12. Tea	iii	24. Finance	iv

PART I.

SUMMARY.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1919-20.

PART I.—General Summary.

Political.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

1. The province was hardly affected by the agitation connected with the passing of the Rowlatt Act. Two delegates were sent to England to represent the Brahmaputra Valley before the Joint Committee in connection with the reform scheme. In the Surma Valley the atmosphere of impending changes gave rise to a recrudescence of the movement for the reunion of Sylhet with Bengal. The position of Turkey aroused considerable sympathy amongst the Muhammadan portion of the population, and a *khilafat* meeting, which was held in connection with the session of the Surma Valley Conference at Karimganj at the beginning of March 1920, had some effect in inflaming the minds of the less enlightened members of the community. The *hartal* of the 19th March 1920 was largely observed in Sylhet and Kamrup, and to a smaller extent in other districts.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Tribes.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

2. The year on the whole was uneventful. The Kuki punitive measures came to an end and control was resumed by the civil authorities. The Manipur Hills were formed into three subdivisions and are being administered on the lines of British Hill Districts. The Kukis have settled down peacefully to the new régime. As a temporary help to help the new administration the Government of India remitted Rs. 45,000 out of the annual tribute of Rs. 50,000 and the Assam Administration remitted the annual payment of Rs. 30,000 for the upkeep of the Manipur road.

Two small raids occurred in the Balipara Frontier Tract area and the offending villages in the hills were visited and punished by the Political Officer. The eastern Dafla country was in a state of great unrest. In the Mishmi Hills sanction was given to the establishment of a cold weather outpost at Amili. The rebellious villages in the Southern Chin Hills continued to agitate a portion of the Lushais. Generally speaking, however, the hill tribes, both independent and administered, were quiet and well-behaved.

Crops and condition of the people.

Year ending 30th June 1920.

3. All crops with the exception of the *boro* harvest suffered from untimely rainfall or untimely drought. The jute crop gave an excellent outturn on an unusually large area, but the season was not favourable for the growth of tea. The material condition of the people on small fixed incomes was adversely affected by the high prices of rice and the imported articles of daily use, but the marked increase in the banking and money-order transactions of both valleys reflected the general prosperity of the people. The year was not healthy and influenza and *kala-azar* prevailed in many districts. The migration of settlers from Eastern Bengal into the Assam Valley continued. The severe cyclone of 29th September 1919 affected the Habiganj and Sumanganj subdivisions in Sylhet.

Assam Rifles.

Year ending the 31st December 1919.

4. With the exception of five officers all the additional Assistant Commandants appointed for the Kuki Operations were released. In addition to their ordinary duties of frontier protection, the Assam Rifles furnished escorts for the Hukong Valley Railway Survey and also for survey parties working in the Balipara Frontier Tract. In addition a party of 25 rifles was deputed from the Tuipong outpost and stationed at Seita, and a temporary garrison was also posted at Kerami.

Crime.

5. The number of cognisable cases reported, *viz.*, 20,330, exceeded by more than 2,000 the figure for 1918, although being lower than that for 1917. The increase in crime is attributable mainly to high prices. There was a marked decrease in river dacoity cases owing to the systematic patrolling of the waterways infested by river criminals. There was no political crime during the year.

Year ending the 31st December 1919.

Jails.

6. The number of admissions to jail and the daily average number of prisoners of all classes fell slightly during the year under report. The daily average number of sick decreased, but the death-rate per mille rose from 21·42 to 24·21. The net cost of the department showed a slight decrease though the cost of maintenance of prisoners rose from Rs. 108 to Rs. 130 per head and the pay of the warder establishment was raised.

Year ending 31st December 1919.

Municipalities.

7. There were fifteen municipalities under Act III (B. C.) of 1884 and ten unions under Act V (B. C.) of 1876. The elective system was in force in all municipalities of the province except in Shillong. General or partial revisions of assessment were carried out in eight municipalities. Latrine fees were realised in nineteen and a water-rate in six towns. The average incidence of taxation for the province per head of population remained at approximately Rs. 2-13-0. As in last year, municipalities devoted on the average about 30 per cent of their expenditure to the improvement of conservancy. Generally speaking, the municipalities of the province were in a sound financial position.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

Local Boards.

8. As in the previous year, the nineteen Local Boards in the province were composed of 330 members, of whom 77 were *ex-officio*, 45 nominated and 208 elected. One Board had an elected non-official as Chairman. The income of the Boards rose from Rs. 22,23,794 to Rs. 25,11,813 and the expenditure from Rs. 21,32,399 to Rs. 23,26,025. The Boards spent 31 per cent. of their "free" income on education, 17 per cent. on medical aid and sanitation, 30 per cent. on roads and the remaining 22 per cent. on other objects. The number of Village Authorities rose from 80 to 83 and judicial powers, civil and criminal, are about to be conferred on these institutions which are manifesting signs of increased activity. The rules under the Assam Local Self-Government Act have also been revised with a view to giving Boards greater freedom of action.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

Agriculture.

9. The addition of an Economic Botanist and of a third Deputy Director of Agriculture was sanctioned. The most important experiment in progress was the cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of white sugar on a commercial scale at the Kamrup farm. This farm was handed over to Messrs. Bird and Company as Managing Agents of Assam Sugar Estates and Factories, with effect from 1st April 1920. The farm had always been a heavy tax on the province and its further maintenance would have meant additional loss.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

The department did useful work in the distribution of seeds, manures and implements, and valuable work was done by the Agricultural Chemist in connection with the influence of carbonate of lime on soil by biochemical processes.

Experiments in connection with the use of water hyacinth as manure were continued. Local Boards have not shown much interest in the subject of improved cattle-breeding.

Co-operative Societies.

10. The Co-operative staff was considerably strengthened during the year. It was thus possible to adopt a more forward policy than could safely be followed in the past.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

The number of Co-operative Societies and of members and the capital funds increased. Repayments were fairly good. Non-credit Co-operation made a good beginning. The provisions of the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act were extended to Assam. Rules were issued on the subject of the making by Co-operative Societies of provision for fluid resources and for bad and doubtful debts. It was also laid down that a proportion of the growing cost of audit will be met by Societies.

Forests.

11. The total area of reserved forests rose from 5,495 to 5,648 square miles. Unclassed State forests covered 16,250 square miles. Their area was less by 296 square miles than in the preceding year. With a view to preserving valuable timber such forests were roughly classified for purposes of cultivation.

Year ending 30th June 1920.

Considerable progress was made, especially in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, in the reservation of village forests.

Gross revenue declined from Rs. 15,11,439 to Rs. 14,60,015, and expenditure rose from Rs. 7,48,951 to Rs. 8,41,644. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the revision of salaries and to larger outlay on buildings and on demarcation. The surplus was Rs. 6,18,371 against Rs. 7,62,488 in 1918-19.

Year ending 31st December 1919.

12. In spite of the weather being unfavourable, the tea industry continued to prosper. Thirty-seven new gardens were opened and the total area under tea increased from 405,951 to 411,899 acres. Average Calcutta prices ruled lower. Brahmaputra Valley tea fell from 9 annas 1 pie to 8 annas 4 pies per pound; Surma Valley from 7 annas 3 pies to 6 annas 9 pies per pound. Tea

The outurn of tea during the year amounted to 237,245,622 lbs. of black tea and 1,854,899 lbs. of green tea as against 249,411,190 lbs. and 3,858,903 lbs. respectively in the preceding year.

The weather was responsible for the decrease.

Year ending 30th June 1920.

13. The number of immigrants though a little more than a lakh as against nearly 2¼ lakhs in the previous year was well up to the average. The total strength of the labour force rose to 1,110,364, an increase of 25,407. The after-effects of influenza and scarcity were still manifest in the health of the immigrants, the mortality among them though less than that of the previous year being still high and the birth-rate showing a further decline. There were eight cases of fraudulent and irregular recruitment, seven of which were found on investigation to be true. One complaint of ill-treatment was made by a coolie against a manager. Coolies held 257,923 acres of Government land as tenants and 34,863 acres of land as sub-tenants. Earnings were slightly higher than in the preceding year, but it cannot be doubted that the coolie has acutely felt the pinch of the general rise in the price of necessities. Immigration

Year ending 31st March 1920.

14. The rail and river-borne trade of Assam increased in quantity from 2,16,07,917 maunds to 2,26,11,856 maunds, and in value from Rs. 25,88,91,908 to Rs. 28,73,67,685. Imports decreased in quantity from 77,32,056 maunds to 76,46,978 maunds, but owing to higher prices their value rose from Rs. 9,86,61,678 to Rs. 11,04,62,502. Exports increased in quantity from 1,33,75,861 maunds to 1,49,64,877 maunds and in value from Rs. 15,02,30,230 to Rs. 17,69,05,183. Trade.

The value of frontier trade fell from Rs. 18,44,443 to Rs. 12,64,337. The decrease is mainly due to the prevalence of influenza in the hills and of cattle-disease in Upper Bhutan.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

15. A Director of Industries was first appointed for Assam in 1918. He took over from the Commissioner of Excise the charge of co-operation and was also made responsible for certain duties which had previously been carried out by other officers, *viz.*, the development of the weaving industry, pisciculture and the collection and compilation of trade statistics. A school of weaving was opened at Gauhati where demonstrators are trained to weave silk and cotton on improved looms. A temporary *mooga* station was opened at Titabar in the Sibsagar district. Experiments are being made there in the rearing of *mooga* on an improved system. There are 5 rice mills, 6 oil mills and 9 combined oil and rice mills in the province. The Local Administration is especially anxious that the number of rice mills should be increased. Enquiries are being made into the possibility of encouraging small rural industries by means of co-operative organisation. Industry.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

16. There was a considerable increase in the demand for excisable articles and the revenue rose by 13 per cent., the expansion being mainly due to the increase in consumption. Consumption increased in the case of country spirit by 27 per cent., of opium by 11 per cent. and of *ganja* by 7 per cent. Excise.

As the proposed extension to the Upper Assam districts of the system of personal registration of opium-eaters, which has recently been introduced in the Sadiya Frontier Tract, did not commend itself to the majority of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, the Local Administration had recourse to other restrictive measures with a view of checking the spread of the opium habit, *e.g.*, the rationing of opium shops and the enhancement of the issue and retail prices of opium. Further restrictive measures in the shape of the enhancement of the duty on country spirit and of the minimum and maximum retail prices of 30 U. P. liquor have also been sanctioned with effect from the next financial year, in order to discourage the consumption of country spirit in the province. The liquor which was hitherto sold at 60 U. P. has now been reduced to 67 U. P.

Vital Statistics.

17. Climatic and economic conditions were unfavourable and the year was an exceptionally unhealthy one. The death-rate per mille rose from 46·10 in the previous year to 50·09, and the birth-rate fell from 34·98 to 30·52. Reported mortality from the principal diseases, except small-pox, was much above the average. Influenza was rife during the first quarter of the year.

Year ending 31st December 1919.

The year was also an unhealthy one in the hill districts.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

18. Many dispensaries which were closed on account of the war were re-opened in 1919. The number of dispensaries increased from 194 to 238 and the number of patients treated from 1,463,411 to 1,534,066. Expenditure rose from Rs. 3,87,317 to Rs. 4,08,523.

Year ending 31st December 1919.

Lunatic Asylum.

19. The average daily number of lunatics under confinement in the Tezpur Asylum rose from 376 to 402. Sixty-four persons were discharged and 101 were admitted.

Year ending 31st December 1919.

There were only 21 deaths, the death-rate being lower than in any other province Expenditure rose from Rs. 74,068 to Rs. 79,286.

Pasteur Institute.

20. There was again a large increase in work in the different branches of the Pasteur Institute. One thousand four hundred and eight persons underwent complete anti-rabic treatment; 72 of them were Europeans and the rest Indians. The death-rate from hydrophobia was 1·07 per cent.

Year ending 31st December 1919.

A *kala-azar* hospital was opened. It proved to be most popular and patients were successfully treated by intravenous injections of tartar emetic. Much time was devoted to the study of *kala-azar*. Naga sore, epidemic conjunctivitis, dysentery, malaria, diphtheria and tuberculosis were among the other diseases which engaged the attention of the bacteriological and research section.

A vaccine section was opened and some 341 litres of vaccine were made—most of this being the mixed catarhal vaccine for influenza which is known as "P. I. P."

Vaccination.

21. There was an increase of 152,682 in the number of vaccination operations performed during the year. Most Local Boards strengthened their staffs. The death-rate from small-pox was only ·20 per mille.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

Sanitation.

22. There was a recovery in the sale of quinine.

The number of recorded deaths from *kala-azar* decreased. The campaign against this disease continued. A new treatment by intravenous injections of tartar emetic met with great success.

Year ending 31st December 1919.

Education.

23. During the last few years education has suffered from the economic effects of the war, of the influenza epidemic and of a succession of local calamities such as floods and cyclones. It is consequently all the more gratifying to find that there are now signs of recovery. During the year the number of public institutions increased from 4,680 to 4,839 and enrolment from 215,448 to 224,374. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 26,83,149 to Rs. 30,34,217. The income from fees continued to expand, but more money is needed everywhere and education has now out-grown the resources of local bodies.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

The demand for collegiate education continued unabated. The total enrolment in the two Arts Colleges rose from 885 to 940 and for want of accommodation many applicants had to be turned away.

There was an advance both in the number of and the enrolment in secondary and primary schools.

The advance of female education is still very slow, but the total number of girls at school showed an increase of 2,351 or approximately 7 per cent., while the number of public schools for girls increased from 380 to 408. In the matter of the education of girls the best example is set by the hill races.

The number of Muhammadans reading in recognised schools increased from 47,097 to 49,182 and their number at college from 133 to 166.

Finance.

24. Revenue again expanded. Total receipts rose from Rs. 2,09,68,578 to Rs. 2,22,99,816. Excise, land revenue and stamps showed the principal increases. An assignment of Rs. 34,61,531 was made from Imperial to Provincial. Of this sum Rs. 21,05,000 was for expenditure on operations against the Kukis and in the North-East Frontier. Total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,73,49,617 to Rs. 1,81,03,194, the restriction put on expenditure during the war having been to some extent relaxed.

Year ending 31st March 1920.

PART II.

THE REPORT.

[Prescribed maximum length—50 pages.]

PART II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate, and Chief Staples.	1–75 of the Report for 1911-1912, Part II.	Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Tribes—	
Historical Summary		Manipur	1
Form of Administration		Bhutias	3
Character of Land Tenures, System of Surveys and Settlements.		Tibetans and Monbas	3
Civil Divisions of British Territory		Akas	3
Details of the last Census, Tribes and Languages.		Dafias	3
Changes in the Administration	1	Apatanangs and Hill Miris	3
Frontier Relations and Feudatory States:	76-85 of the Report for 1911-1912, Part II.	Abors	3
		Mishmis	3
		Nagas	3
		Naga Hills	3
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills	3
		Lushai Hills	3
		Garo Hills	3
		Hill Tippera	3
		CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE	4

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realisation of the Revenue—		Surveys and Settlements	5
General	5	Land Records	6
Permanently-settled estates	5	Settlement for special cultivation	6
Temporarily-settled estates	5	Wards' and attached Estates—	
Remittances by special money orders	5	General	6
Coercive measures employed for collection of revenue.	5	Revenue, rent and cesses	7
Processes	5	Collections	7
Miscellaneous land revenue	5	Debts	7
Loans	5	Management charges and improvements	7
Other revenue work	5	Revenue and rent-paying classes—	
Partitions	5	Relations between landlords and tenants	7

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislative Authority	92-94 of the Report for 1911-1912, Part II.	Police—	
		Assam Rifles—	
		Personnel	8
		Strength and distribution	8
		Efficiency	8
Course of legislation	8	Casualties	8

	PAGE.
Health	8
Military operations and Frontier outpost ...	8
Civil Police—	
Strength	9
Training and conduct	9
Health	9
Reserves	9
Railway Police	9
River Police	9
Rural Police	9
Finance	9
Crime	9
Political crime	9
Miscellaneous	9
CRIMINAL JUSTICE—	
Plains districts—	
Staff	10
Magistrate's courts	10
Courts of Sessions	10
APPELLATE JURISDICTION—	
The High Court	10
Courts of Sessions	10
Magistrates	10
Revision	11
Receipts and expenditure	11
Hill Districts and Frontier Tracts ...	11
JAILS—	
General	11
Population	11
Juvenile, female and literate offenders ...	11
Under-trial prisoners	11
Civil prisoners	11
Discipline	11
Staff	11
Health	11
Employment	11
Finance	11
CIVIL JUSTICE—	
Plains districts—	
Judicial staff	11

	PAGE.
Disposal of suits	12
Execution proceedings	12
Miscellaneous cases	12
Appellate jurisdiction. The High Court ...	12
Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.	12
Receipts and charges	12
Hill Districts and Frontier Tracts ...	12
REGISTRATION—	
General	12
Documents registered	12
Receipts and expenditure	12
Working of the Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act.	12
Working of the Indian Companies Act ...	12
Working of the Provident Insurance Societies Act.	12
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—	
Constitution	13
Taxation	13
Income	13
Expenditure	13
Water-supply	13
Public Works	13
Conservancy and drainage ...	13
Financial position	13
Audit	13
LOCAL BOARDS—	
Composition of Local Board and meetings ...	13
Finance	13
THE WORK OF THE YEAR—	
(*a*) Education	14
(*b*) Medical	14
(*c*) Water-supply	14
(*d*) Public Works	14
(*e*) Veterinary	14
(*f*) Village authorities	14
General	14
MILITARY (INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE)—	
Military (Indian Defence Force)	14

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—	
Staff of the Department	15
Farms	15
Demonstrations	15
Water hyacinth	15
Seed depôts	15
Live stock	15
Agricultural Chemistry	16
Entomology	16

	PAGE.
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—	
Strength	16
Central Banks and Unions	16
Agricultural Societies	16
Non-Agricultural Societies	16
Reserve Funds	16
General	16
WEATHER AND CROPS—	
Weather	16
Crops	16
Outturn and Prices	16
FORESTS—	
Area and Settlement	17
Working plans	17
Communications and buildings	17
Forest offences	17
Sylviculture	17
Financial results	17
General	17
MANUFACTURES AND MINES—	
Tea	17
Weather	17
Prices	17
Minerals	18
Factories	18
RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE—	
Total Trade	18
Imports	18
Exports	18
FRONTIER TRADE—	
Registration	19
Trade	19
Bhutan	19
Towang and Chardaur Bhutias	19
Akas and Daflas	19
Abors, Mishmis, etc.	19
General	19
PUBLIC WORKS—	
Expenditure	19
Imperial Works	19
PROVINCIAL WORKS—	
Buildings	19
Communications	19
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	20
Contribution works	20
Minor works and Navigation	20
Railways and Tramways	20
Miscellaneous	20
INDUSTRY—	
General	20
Hand-loom weaving	20
Sericulture	20
Oil Pressing and rice milling	20

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

	PAGE.
(A) GROSS REVENUE	21
Expenditure	23
Abstract of receipts and expenditure	23
Land Revenue	23
General Administration	24
(B) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE—	
Land Revenue	24
SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE—	
Salt	25
Excise receipts and charges	25
Country spirit	25
Ganja	25
Opium	25
General	25
Stamps	25
Income-tax	25
PROVINCIAL FINANCE—	
Receipts	26
Expenditure	26
Assignments	26
Local funds	26
Local rates	26
Municipal revenue	28

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

	PAGE.
General	29
Registration	29
Hill Districts	29
IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION—	
Immigration	29
Immigrant population	29

	PAGE.
CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES—	
Dispensaries	30
Leper Asylum	30
LUNATIC ASYLUM—	
Asylum population	30
Health of the inmates	30
Cost of maintenance...	30
SANITATION—	
Medical	31
VACCINATION—	
Operations	31
BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PASTEUR VACCINE INSTITUTE—	
Pasteur Institute	31
Bacteriological and Research Institute ...	31
Vaccine section	31

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

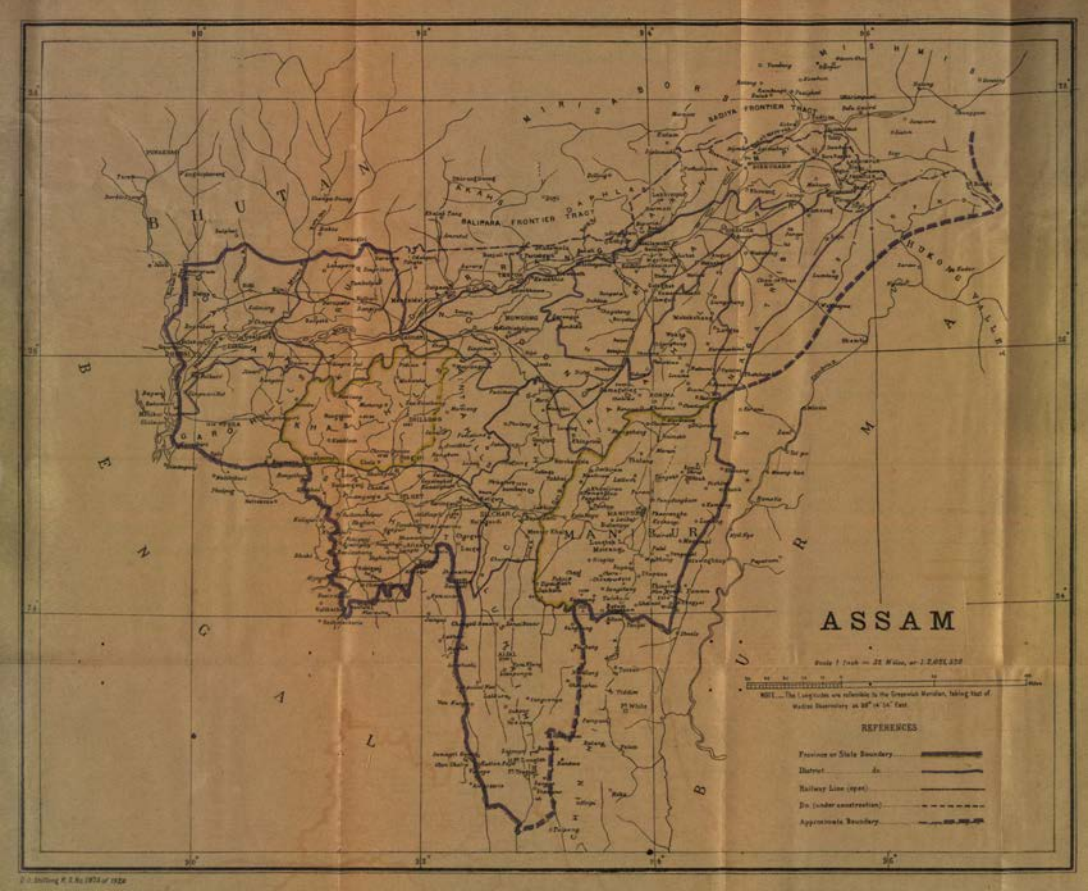
		PAGE.
General system of Public Instruction	121—123 of the Report for 1911-1912, Part II.	
EDUCATION—		
General		32
Collegiate education		32
Secondary educati n		32
Primary education		32
Institutions for training of teachers ...		32
Law College and school		32
Medical school		32
Tols...		32
Madrassa		32
Female education		33
European education		33
Muhammadan education		33
Hill tribes		33
Tea-garden schools		33
Discipline		33
LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—		
Publications registered		33
Newspapers		33

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

	PAGE.
Archæology	34

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

		PAGE.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction ...	128 of the Report for 1911-1912, Part II.	
Ecclesiastical		35
Stationery		35
Printing		35
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—		
Staff		35
Cattle-diseases		35
General		35


ASSAM
REFERENCES
Province or State Boundary
District do.
Railway Line (open)
do. (under construction)
Approximate Boundary
BHUTAN
BENGAL
BURMA
MANIPUR
NAGA HILLS
KHASI & JAINTIA HILLS
GARO HILLS
LUSHAI HILLS
NORTH CACHAR HILLS
MIRI
ABOR
MISHMI
SADIYA FRONTIER TRACT
BALIPARA FRONTIER TRACT
AKANG
DAFLA
HUKONG VALLEY
Tezpur
Gauhati
Shillong
Jorhat
Dibrugarh
Silchar
Lakhimpur
Sibsagar
Nowgong
Tura
Haflong
Aijal
Lungleh
Imphal
Kohima
Mokokchung
Tamenglong
Sadiya
Margherita
Tezu
Pasighat
Along
Tuting
Tawang
Bomdila
Udalguri
Dhubri
Goalpara
Kokrajhar
Barpeta
Nalbari
Mangaldai
Tezpur
Golaghat
Sibsagar
Jorhat
Dibrugarh
Lakhimpur
Dhemaji
Sadiya
Margherita
Tinsukia
Digboi
Kamrup
Nowgong
Karimganj
Hailakandi
Cachar
Mikir Hills
North Cachar Hills
Khasi & Jaintia Hills
Garo Hills
Lushai Hills
Manipur
Naga Hills
Tuensang
Mokokchung
Tamenglong
Abor
Miri
Mishmi
Sadiya Frontier Tract
Balipara Frontier Tract
Akang
Dafla
Hukong Valley
Bhutan
Bengal
Burma

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1919-1920.

PART II.—Report.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

For—

SECTION 1.—Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples,

SECTION 2.—Historical Summary,

SECTION 3.—Form of Administration,

SECTION 4.—Character of Land Tenures, System of Surveys and Settlements,

SECTION 5.—Civil Divisions of British Territory,

SECTION 6.—Details of the last Census, Tribes and Languages,

See General Administration Report, 1911-1912, Part II, pages 1-75.

SECTION 7.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Hon'ble Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., held charge of the Administration throughout the year. No administrative changes of importance were made.

SECTION 8.—Frontier Relations and Feudatory States.

[See General Administration Report, for 1911-12, Part II, pages 76-85.]

SECTION 9.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER TRIBES.

FEUDATORY STATES.

MANIPUR.

[*See* Administration Report of the Manipur State and the Report on the Frontier Tribes of Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

[*Tribute.*—Rs. 50,000. Population (1911)—3,46,222. Average revenue for last 5 years—Rs. 6,63,903. Military Police—Sanctioned strength 8 officers and 225 men. Products—Rice, vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco, wax, tea seed and other forest produce, ponies and cattle. Manufactures—Silk, cotton cloth, brass and other metal utensils, mustard oil, a few articles of ivory and jewellery, some leather work and coarse salt. Minerals—Iron, limestone and copper.]

[*Maharaja.*—His Highness Maharaja Chura Chand Singh, C.B.E., aged 34 years, caste Kshatriya. His Highness has three daughters by his first wife Rani Ngangbom Dhanamanjuri Ibemacha; two sons, aged 12 and 9 years, by his second wife Rani Chingakhom Syama Sakhi; one daughter by his third wife Rani Ngangbom Preo Sakhi; one son, aged 6 years, by his fifth wife Rani Haobom Lilabati.]

2. In the Manipur Valley the year was uneventful. The double company of Ge Manipuris, which was raised by His Highness the Maharaja in 1916, returned in May 1919, after a year and a half's service in Mesopotamia with the 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Hill administration.

3. Political charge of the hill areas was resumed by the civil authorities on the close of the Kuki punitive measures at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,67,441 was paid by Government as compensation to the villages which were raided by the rebel Kukis or had their property destroyed by the military authorities. This has had a most valuable effect in the hills both politically and economically. Under a new scheme for the administration of the hills three subdivisions have been formed, and three European Extra Assistant Commissioners have been lent to the State by the Government of Assam. The new subdivisions are :—

(1) The south-west area with headquarters at Churachandpur ; inhabited by Kuki tribes.

(2) The north-west area with temporary headquarters at Tamenlong ; inhabited by Kukis, Kabui-Nagas and Kaccha Nagas.

(3) The north-east area with headquarters at Ukhrul ; inhabited by Tangkhul Nagas and Kukis.

To help the Manipur State to meet the expenses of the new administration, the Government of India have remitted Rs. 45,000 out of the annual tribute of Rs. 50,000 for a period of ten years, in the first instance, with effect from the 1st April 1920, on condition that this sum is allotted to the hills, and the Assam Administration has excused the State from its annual contribution of Rs. 30,000 towards the up-keep of the Dimapur road on condition that the money is spent on improving communications in the hills. The hillmen will now be administered on lines similar to those which prevail in hill districts in British India. It is a hopeful sign that the Kukis so recently in open rebellion have settled down, showing no trace of ill-feeling and greeting travelling officers with friendly hospitality.

Administration of the land revenue.

4. The land revenue demand including arrears was Rs. 5,43,195, and of this Rs. 4,49,705 were collected, Rs. 6,425 were remitted and Rs. 87,065 remained outstanding. The current demand for the Valley increased by Rs. 4,112 and the percentage of collection was 87·6 as against 85·44 in the previous year. House-tax was levied at the usual rate. The total demand was Rs. 76,870, of which Rs. 61,899 were collected, Rs. 324 were remitted and Rs. 14,647 remained unrealised.

Production and trade.

5. The area under rice was estimated at 1,58,677 acres and that under other crops at 14,214 acres. The rice crop was reckoned as a twelve-anna crop. It was well distributed ; there was no scarcity and a large surplus was available for export. Owing to the disturbed conditions the hillmen did not cultivate as much rice as usual and their outturn was poor owing to the shortage of rain. The construction of new roads, for which payment was made in rice, did much to remedy the shortage. The price of rice was above normal throughout the greater part of the year. The sericulture carried on by some of the Loi villages suffered, as the mulberry plants suffered from deficiency of rain. On account of the continued dearness of yarn and scarcity of Manipuri cotton, the weaving industry did not thrive well during the year. After nearly two years of inaction due to the Kuki disturbance, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, resumed their work in the forest bordering the Kabaw Valley and more than 1 900 teak logs have been measured. The chief exports were rice, timber and cattle and the principal imports piece-goods, kerosine oil, salt, dried fish, wheat flour, hardware and betel-nut.

Justice.

6. During the year three new Rural Panchayet Courts were established in the valley, and courts were established in connection with the three hill subdivisions. Under the new rules for the administration of the hills, the President of the Darbar has powers equivalent to those of a District Magistrate, and the Subdivisional Officers have powers equivalent to Subdivisional Officers who are magistrates of the first class.

The number of offences reported was 686 and the number of persons brought to trial was 1,095. The civil courts disposed of 3,390 suits of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,52,159, and of 515 applications for execution of decrees.

Finance.

7. The total gross revenue of the State, excluding the "water-rate" was Rs. 7,64,800, an increase of Rs. 5,651 over last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,10,626, a decrease of Rs. 2,463. At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 3,33,629, Rs. 64,879 being on account of the Water-Works loan and Rs. 2,63,750 on account of the floods. The State has Rs. 33,800 invested in the Government four per cent. Terminable Loan of 1915-16 and Rs. 1,00,000 in the Indian War Loan. The closing balance, excluding the invested amounts, was Rs. 4,55,021.

Miscellaneous.

8. There is one hospital at Imphal and including this there were six dispensaries in the State. Outbreaks of cholera, small-pox and malaria continued from the previous year and did not subside till the year was well advanced. The small-pox

epidemic was of a specially virulent nature, and the death-rate from this disease was very high. A large number of vaccinations were performed, the outbreak having induced a complete change of attitude amongst the hillmen towards this operation. Sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-four animals were treated in the veterinary dispensary at Imphal as against 3,577 in the previous year. Lower primary education is free, but not compulsory; the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 50,150. The State printing press which was started last year did useful work.

FRONTIER TRIBES.

Bhutias.

9. The usual fair was held at Darranga, but the number of Bhutias attending the fair was small owing to the prevalence of cattle-disease in Upper Bhutan.

Tibetans and Monbas.

10. The usual fair was held at Olalgari and the customary *posa* of Rs. 5,000 was paid to the Taluk Jongpens. The number of Tibetans and Bhutanese was less than the average. The health of the Monbas was good, the season normal and crops satisfactory.

Akas.

11. Owing to the outbreak of small-pox in some of the Assamese villages, the Akas did not visit the plains in their usual numbers. During the year their health was good and their crops excellent. Their behaviour was exemplary.

Daflas.

12. The Miripathar Daflas did not come down, partly owing to the fear of disease but chiefly because they know that the matter of their raid on Gaigaon and Boranipathar has not been settled. The Papumpani Daflas raided a Marwari shop near the Singlijan tea garden. Nine Daflas broke into the shop about midnight and beat the three Marwari shop-keepers so severely that one of them died. They then stole cloth from the shop and immediately returned to the hills. Shortly afterwards there was another small raid on the Assamese village of Dubia Borigaon near Gohpur in which an Assamese was killed. The offending villages concerned in these raids were visited and suitably dealt with. The whole of the eastern Dafla country, most especially the Dikrang area, was in a state of great unrest; the chief cause was the influenza epidemic, for it is a Dafla custom for one village to raid another if they believe that that village has infected them with disease.

Hill Miris and Apa Tanangs.

13. The Hill Miris came down in smaller number than usual. They gave no trouble. The Apa Tanangs did not visit the plains much, as influenza was raging in their villages.

Abors.

14. There was a noticeable increase in the number of distant Abors visiting the plains.

Mishmis.

15. Three slaves carried off from British territory by Mishmis of the Sisseri Valley were released. A cold weather outpost has been sanctioned and will be established at Amili this year.

Margherita, Rangpang, Bardoaria, Namsangiya and Barmithunia Nagas.

16. With the exception of the Rangpangs these Nagas behaved well. Some Rangpang Nagas were arrested and punished for the theft of rails from Tirap Colliery.

Naga Hills.

17. The outposts at Shiloi and Matong were withdrawn. The number of trans-frontier Chiefs who came in this year was larger than ever. Among the Phoms Mongnyu raided Ourangkhong and took 12 heads. Chingmai raided Phunungrr and took 5 heads. Tuensang was at war with Koturr. Otherwise the trans-frontier Nagas were more or less quiet.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

18. There was considerable unrest in Cherrapunjee village after the confirmation of U Join Manik as Siem of the Cherra State and it was necessary to quarter an additional police force there. The malcontents at length submitted to the new Siem and the additional police were withdrawn. U Moi Singh, Siem of Mawiang, died. His successor was not elected during the year.

Lushai Hills, Garo Hills and Hill Tipera.

19. The village of Siata in Lungleh was raided by the rebellious villages in the Southern Chin Hills. A guard was stationed at Siata. The *jhums* cultivated in the Lungleh subdivision by the village of Lungchawi in Haka were destroyed. In fact the border villages in Lungleh were in constant fear of raids by the Chin villages of Haka. The unadministered villages to the south of the district were visited by the Superintendent of the Lushai Hills and all dues on account of previous encroachment in British territory were peacefully collected. The unadministered villages were forbidden to cultivate in the administered area.

The Garos were quiet and well-behaved throughout the year. Official relations with the Maharaja of Tripura continued to be friendly, but there was much friction between the tea gardens in Tripura and the tea gardens in British India on account of the constant disappearance of coolies from the British gardens.

SECTION 10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

[*See* Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year ending the 30th June 1920.]

Condition of the people.

20. Weather conditions were not favourable to agriculture. The rainfall was below the normal and was most unevenly distributed and crops suffered either from untimely precipitation or from untimely drought. An excellent crop of jute however was obtained on an unusually large area. The season was unfavourable for the growth of tea owing to the prolonged and severe drought at the beginning of the season and the untimely rainfall in the latter part. In the hills *jhum* rice never recovered from the drought of the early part of 1919. The severe cyclone of the 29th September affected the Habiganj and Sunamganj subdivisions but did not cause any appreciable injury to crops. The price of rice was fifty per cent. over that of the previous year and the price of other commodities also fluctuated considerably owing to unsettled economic conditions throughout the world consequent on the war. Burma rice had to be imported and the irregularity of the supply at Chittagong is reported to have been all in favour of the profiteering merchant. The price of sugar was abnormally high. Towards the close of the year the price of mustard oil was slightly lowered, but the price of kerosine oil was raised. The introduction and sale of standard cloth afforded some relief to the poorer classes and particularly to tea garden coolies. The wages of labourers rose in most parts of the province and the difficulty of obtaining labour continued. The number of post office Savings Bank accounts opened increased from 18,617 to 21,355 and the amount deposited from Rs. 15,19,082 to Rs. 22,02,939. The increase reflects the general prosperity of the people and indicates that though the high cost of all commodities adversely affected the general population, especially the section which lives on small fixed incomes, certain classes must have benefited by the high prices. The high price of rice in the early part of 1919 led to some distress of a sporadic nature in parts of Sylhet. Centres for the distribution of gratuitous relief were opened, rice was distributed to persons unable to work owing to old age, infirmity or disease and relief work was given to the able bodied. The year was not healthy. Influenza in a mild form was prevalent in some districts. *Kala-azar* was reported from almost all the Assam Valley districts and a regular campaign is being undertaken to combat the disease and to check its progress by the new injection treatment and by opening dispensaries in the infected areas. The migration of settlers from Eastern Bengal and Nepal into the districts of Goalpara and Kamrup and of Muhammadan cultivators from Mymensingh into the Mangaldai subdivision and the district of Nowgong continued, but the influx of immigrants from the Surma Valley into Nowgong diminished.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION 1.—REALISATION OF THE REVENUE.

[*See* Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year ending the 30th June 1920.]

General.

21. An account of the demand and collection of land revenue will be found in Chapter V—"Revenue and Finance." The total settled area was 14,317 square miles against 14,140 square miles in the previous year. The most marked increase was in the districts of Darrang and Nowgong in the Brahmaputra Valley. In the former district it was due to reclassification of land and in the latter to the breaking up of new land by immigrants from Mymensingh. With the expansion of the area the revenue demand rose proportionately from Rs. 80,15,874 to Rs. 81,61,446.

Permanently-settled estates.

22. No change occurred as regards the area and revenue demand of the permanently-settled estates in the Assam Valley districts. In Sylhet there was a decrease of 2 acres in area and of Rs. 2 in revenue demand owing to the abatement of land revenue in consequence of the acquisition of certain land by Government.

Temporarily-settled estates.

23. The number of temporarily-settled estates rose from 1,182,248 to 1,191,841, an increase of 9,593, and their area and revenue demand increased by 52,113 acres and Rs. 1,22,584 respectively as compared with the previous year. These estates formed 43·50 per cent. of the total settled area of the province and contributed 90·16 per cent. of the total demand. The total area settled at full rates for ordinary cultivation in the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division increased by 1,362 acres and the revenue demand by Rs. 2,577. The increase was due to new settlements in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar. In the Assam Valley the area settled at full rates for ordinary cultivation rose from 2,330,384 to 2,370,843 acres and the revenue demand assessed thereon from Rs. 53,86,774 to Rs. 54,92,732.

Remittance of revenue and local rates by special money orders.

24. In Sylhet, where alone the system of payment of Government revenue and local rates by special money orders exists, the number of such money orders rose from 3,310 to 5,151 and the amount remitted from Rs. 14,462 to Rs. 14,821.

Coercive means employed for the collection of land revenue.

25. The number of notices of demand issued was 210. There was a substantial decrease in the number of warrants of attachment issued. The total number of estates notified for sale for non-payment of Government revenue was 23,502 but the number of estates actually sold was only 804.

Processes.

26. The number of revenue processes rose from 214,640 to 226,157 and the fees realised from Rs. 1,45,501 to Rs. 1,52,807.

Miscellaneous land revenue.

27. The demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue rose from Rs. 8,72,958 to Rs. 9,02,206, of which Rs. 8,92,815 were collected and Rs. 7,644 remitted.

Loans.

28. The amount advanced to agriculturists during the year was Rs. 24,460. There was a sum of Rs. 27,32,380, including Rs. 1,91,890 as interest, outstanding at the commencement of the year. The sum due for collection within the year was Rs. 26,66,803, of which Rs. 12,39,354 were collected, Rs. 2,169 remitted and Rs. 255 suspended, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,25,068 overdue at the end of the year. Sylhet alone was responsible for an overdue balance of Rs. 9,60,613 and the district of Cachar for Rs. 2,15,639.

Other revenue work.

29. No new irrigation or drainage works were undertaken during the year.

Partitions.

30. The number of partition cases instituted during the year was 411, making with arrears from the previous year a total of 634 for disposal, of which 398 cases were decided, leaving 236 cases pending at the close of the year.

SECTION 2.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

[*See* Report on Survey and Settlement Operations in Assam for the year ending 30th September 1920.]

Surveys.

31. The Superintendent, Eastern Circle, Survey of India, continued to control the Assam Survey Department, in which capacity he is now designated Director of Surveys, Assam. For the cadastral survey 84 villages of a total area of 122·89 square miles were surveyed in extension by the Assam Traverse Party. An area of 2·59 square miles in Goalpara town and its suburbs was also traversed by the party.

About 3½ miles of the boundary between the Dohalia Hills and Tartarbond in Sylhet was demarcated and 35 concrete blocks were erected. In Goalpara, 52 miles

of the Mechpara-Chapar boundary were surveyed, while 19 miles of the arbitration boundary between Mechpara and Gouripur estates and 173 miles of the boundary between these permanently-settled estates and the Duars were surveyed and demarcated. In addition 50 miles of the inter-district boundary between Kamrup and Darrang were traversed and partly demarcated.

The Assam Drawing Office printed 25,595 copies of maps against 20,851 copies in the previous year.

In the Survey School 45 students attended the ordinary mandal class. All appeared in the certificate examination and 42 passed. Three Indian Civil Service officers, 8 Extra Assistant Commissioners and 9 Sub-Deputy Collectors also underwent training in survey and settlement work.

Settlement. 32. The completion report of the reclassification of land taken up in Darrang since the last resettlement was received during the year. The increase of revenue resulting from reclassification was Rs. 47,392 and that due to survey was Rs. 18,259, in addition to Rs. 8,000 due to the concealed cultivation brought to light by the operations.

Extension survey was carried out by local agency in the plains districts of the province.

SECTION 3.—Land Records.

[*See* Report on Survey and Settlement Operations in Assam for the year ending 30th September 1920.]

Land Records. 33. No addition to the sanctioned strength of Supervisor Kanungoes was made during the year. The staff of recorders was increased by the addition of 2 in Cachar and 2 in Kamrup.

Endeavours were made, as heretofore, to increase the number of resident recorders, but in spite of these efforts non-resident recorders became more numerous owing to the want of qualified local candidates.

SECTION 4.—Settlement for Special Cultivation (waste land).

[*See* Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year ending the 30th June 1920.]

Settlement for special cultivation. 34. Sixty-seven thousand and seventy-two acres were added to the area settled for special cultivation making the total 1,362,621 acres assessed to a revenue of Rs. 9,49,069. The increase was especially marked in the district of Kamrup where it was due to the resettlement of two relinquished grants and to the settlement of a large area with Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers under Section I of the Settlement Rules. The land had actually been occupied by the firm some five years earlier, but the survey had not been completed and the leases were not ready for issue till the 1st April 1919. In the Assam Valley 5 applications were received under Section I of the Settlement Rules, while in the Surma Valley there were no applications, as the operation of this Section has virtually been suspended throughout the province. In the district of Lakhimpur the rush for land continued and 180 applications were filed under Section II of the Settlement Rules during the year for an aggregate area of 118,330 acres against 139 applications for 92,380 acres in the preceding year. From the result of this single district it is evident that the important changes that were made during the preceding year in this Section, especially by widening the definition of "special cultivation" and enlarging the powers of the Deputy Commissioners in the matters of revenue-free concessions and the area limits of settlement, have been much appreciated by the public.

SECTION 5.—Government Estates.

Nil.

SECTION 6.—Wards' and Attached Estates.

[*See* Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year ending the 30th June 1920.]

General. 35. Fifteen estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year. During the year, the estate of Srijut Chhatra Singh Nripa of Jaintia in the Sylhet district was taken over and two estates, known as the Das Wards' Estate, were released.

Revenue, rent and cesses.

36. The total amount of revenue and cesses due to Government, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 1,26,253, of which Rs. 1,15,453 were paid including an advance payment of Rs. 834. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 11,634, Rs. 5,429 were due by the Mechpara Estate on account of " B " Mahal in the Garo Hills, and Rs. 5,174 by the Bijni Raj Estate on account of the previous year's dues from the Bijni unclassed forests. In the Khan Bahadur and Birasri Wards' Estates the arrears of rent and cesses due to superior landlords amounted to Rs. 2,131 and Rs. 213 respectively.

Collections

37. The demand on account of rents and cesses due to the estates under management during the year, including an arrear demand of Rs. 12,17,986, amounted to Rs. 20,43,753. Of this sum, Rs. 9,26,111 (including an advance collection of Rs. 6,955 for the subsequent year), or 112·15 per cent. of the current demand, were realized. The standard of 100 per cent. collection on current demand was exceeded in 5 estates.

Debts.

38. The Mechpara Estate paid a sum of Rs. 1,42,968 towards the repayment of debts, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,40,422. The Bijni Raj Estate paid debts to the amount of Rs. 24,840, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,239. The Prithimpassa Estate raised a loan of Rs. 50,000 in order to liquidate all petty debts, and paid Rs. 47,125 towards the repayment of old and new debts, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 71,092. The debts of the Kumar Ward's Estate were reduced by Rs. 24,431, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,77,469. The Khan Bahadur and the Birasri Wards' Estates paid off Rs. 7,821 and Rs. 9,025 respectively.

Management charges and improvement.

39. The percentage of cost of management on the current demand increased from 12·43 in the previous year to 15·20.

The Bijni Raj Estate spent Rs. 11,918 on schools, Rs. 4,237 on dispensaries and Rs. 1,553 on sanitary improvement. The Mechpara and the Prithimpassa Estates spent Rs. 13,064 and Rs. 3,533 respectively on schools, dispensaries and other works of public utility. The Kumar Ward's Estate spent Rs. 2,885 in maintaining the Raja Girish Chandra High School at Sylhet and Rs. 1,260 on dispensaries and other works of benefit to the community.

SECTION 7.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

[*See* Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year ending the 30th June 1920.]

Relation between landlords and tenants.

40. Except in Sylhet and Goalpara where Bengal Act VIII of 1869 is in force, there is no law of landlord and tenant in the province other than the Transfer of Property Act. In Goalpara district the number of rent suits filed rose from 1,473 to 1,801, while three notices under section 14 of Act VIII of 1869 were issued for an enhancement of rent. A complaint was made by the raiyats of the Parbatjoar estate against the management of the estate. The Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara, made enquiries and the Commissioner on receipt of the Deputy Commissioner's report passed orders explaining clearly to the petitioners and to the other tenants of the estate that they had no justification for refusing to pay the rents legally due from them. The attention of the proprietors and managers was at the same time drawn to the provisions of Act VIII of 1869 and they were warned against the levy of cesses not warranted by law. Towards the close of the year certain sections of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act in a restricted and modified form were extended to all the permanently-settled areas of the Goalpara district.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION 1.—Legislative Authority.

[See General Administration Report for 1911-12, Part II, pages 92-94.]

SECTION 2.—Course of Legislation.

[For the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

Meetings of the Council. 41. The Legislative Council met on four days for the discussion of the budget and the transaction of other business.

Act passed. 42. The Assam Local Self-Government (Amendment) Act was passed.

Bill discussed. 43. The Assam Rifles Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee.

SECTION 3.—Police.

[*See* Report on the Administration of the Police Department in Assam for the year ending the 31st December 1919.]

ASSAM RIFLES.

Personnel. 44. All but five of the officers of the Indian Army Reserve, who were temporarily appointed on account of the Kuki Punitive Expedition, were released, while one officer was appointed as Assistant Commandant during the year.

Strength and distribution. 45. The strength of each of the four battalions was maintained at slightly below 1,000 rifles. Owing to the battalions being over-strength on account of the return of men from the Army and from the Kuki Operations, only eleven new men were recruited, of whom nine were Gurkhas.

Efficiency. 46. The efficiency of the force was augmented by its re-armament with ·303 rifles.

During the year the Government of India sanctioned the grant of a free initial issue of first kit and its free replacement except in cases of carelessness. A long standing grievance has thereby been removed.

Departmental punishments increased in all but the 3rd (Naga Hills) Battalion, and judicial punishments decreased in all but the 2nd (Lakhimpur) Battalion, a feature attributable to the increased summary powers conferred by the introduction of the Indian Army Act during the Kuki Operations.

Casualty. 47. Loss of men in the force on account of retirement, resignation and failure to join on expiry of leave, increased, and that on account of dismissal, discharge, desertion and death decreased as compared with the preceding year. The marked increase in the number of resignations, 524, as compared with 3 in the previous year, was due to many resignations being allowed at the close of the Kuki punitive measures.

Health. 48. The percentage of admission into hospital to the actual strength increased from 86·64 to 93·63, whilst the number of deaths decreased from 130 in 1918—a figure swollen by the outbreak of influenza and casualties in connection with the Kuki Operations to 63.

Military operations and frontier outposts. 49. No military operations of any note were taken in hand during the year under review. A party of 25 rifles had to be sent from the Tuipong outpost of the 1st (Lushai Hills) Battalion to protect the frontier village of Seita from a threatened raid.

The 2nd (Lakhimpur) Battalion furnished an escort of 50 rifles for the Hukong Valley Railway Survey, and three smaller escorts for the survey parties working in the Balipara Frontier Tract. Two parties of 25 rifles each were also sent to North Lakhimpur and Silchar, returning to headquarters during the year.

A temporary garrison of 40 rifles was furnished at Kerami and the outpost at Balipara was increased temporarily to two platoons.

Outposts were maintained in the Manipur Hills and numbered eight at the close of the year.

CIVIL POLICE.

50. The strength of the force at the close of the year was 3,658 against 3,633 in 1918. Recruits numbered 364, of whom 255 were local men. The force as a whole was some 200 under-strength at the close of the year. Strength.

51. The discipline of the force was on the whole good. The number of officers and men rewarded for good work fell from 1,025 to 919. Departmental punishments rose from 896 to 996. Of the 86 criminal charges brought against the police 65 were for minor offences, and of the 84 charges investigated 38 were found to be true, 29 false and the rest doubtful. The system of drilling Sub-Inspectors of 15 years' service and below at headquarters, and of drilling head constables and constables at thanas twice a week was maintained so far as was possible without interfering with the legitimate police work of prevention and detection of crime. There was also an increase in the number of men put through the annual course of musketry. Training and conduct.

52. Admissions to hospital increased from 1,463 to 1,518. Deaths decreased from 68 to 50. Health.

53. The sanctioned strength of the Armed Reserve of the Lakhimpur district was raised from 1 head constable and 12 constables to 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 head constables and 25 constables. With this exception there was no change in the existing Reserve. Reserve.

54. There was an increase from 458 to 570 in the number of cases dealt with by the Railway Police. The number of cases of running train thefts, namely 24, was almost the same as in 1918. Missing goods cases increased from 125 to 160 ; of these cases the number found to be criminal increased from 76 to 105. There was a rise in the number of railway accidents from 159 to 218, and the number of persons who lost their lives in them also rose from 38 to 92. Railway Police.

55. There was only one river dacoity—which was detected—as against five in the preceding year. This good result is attributed to the systematic patrolling of the waterways and to surprise visits paid to the homes of river criminals by the River Police. River Police.

50. There were 6,517 chaukidars and daffadars on the rolls (slightly fewer than the previous year), and of these 725 were rewarded as against 549 in the previous year. The average amount of reward paid per head also rose by one rupee. The percentage of the force punished further fell from 50·7 to 46·9. The total cost of the rural police increased from Rs. 3,49,352 to Rs. 3,52,426. Rural Police.

57. The net cost of the Department during the financial year 1919-20 was rather more than Rs. 32,00,000 as against Rs. 38,00,000 in the previous financial year. The decrease is mainly due to the cessation of the Kuki Operations. Finance.

58. The number of cognisable cases reported was 20,330, which was more than 2,000 above the figure for 1918, though lower than that for 1917. The rise is attributed to high prices and the immigration of foreigners into the Assam Valley. Of cognisable cases dealt with by the Police 5,731 were brought to trial with the result that 4,401 or 76·79 per cent., as against 75·54 per cent. in 1918, ended in conviction. Crime.

The total number of true cases of dacoity fell from 38 in 1918 to 29. Of these 14 remained undetected and 15 cases with 79 persons accused were tried, in 7 of which 35 persons were convicted.

The number of cases remanded more than six times remained almost stationary. The percentage of police cases disposed of in two hearings decreased from 45·04 to 43·59. Provincial Statement J.

59. There was no political crime during the year under review. Political crime.

60. The Criminal Investigation Department dealt with 58 cases as against 45 in the preceding year, the energies of the Department being directed against all branches of serious crime. Miscellaneous.

There was a slight increase in the amount of work done in the Finger Print Bureau, which is steadily extending its operations. The percentages of references in which previous convictions were traced decreased from 7·75 to 6·10. The percentage of persons reconvicted to persons convicted of offences against property rose from 8·51 to 14·01.

SECTION 4.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

PLAINS DISTRICTS.

[*See* High Court's Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Assam for the year ending the 31st December 1919.]

Staff.

61. The permanent staff employed on criminal work in the plains portion of the province consisted of two Sessions Judges, one Additional Sessions Judge, eight District Magistrates, fifty-five Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates and twenty-six Honorary Magistrates. A temporary Additional Sessions Judge was employed for six months and a temporary Assistant Sessions Judge for the whole year in the Assam Valley districts.

The following statement gives the figures for the past three years of offences reported, cases accepted as true and cases brought to trial, with the ratio of complaints dismissed or cases struck off as false to the total of cases instituted and ratio of persons convicted to persons tried :—

Year.	Cases reported.	Cases reported as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Ratio of complaints dismissed.	Ratio of persons convicted to persons tried.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Per cent.	Per cent.
1919	41,321	30,274	20,122	24·4	39·9
1918	37,259	27,592	18,031	26·6	41·1
1917	41,165	29,793	19,228	28·3	42·2

Magistrate's Courts.

62. There was a general increase of business in the magistrate's courts. The number of cases disposed of rose from 17,993 to 19,647, of cases pending at the close of the year from 812 to 1,016, and of cases committed to sessions from 226 to 242. The number of persons whose cases were decided increased from 30,396 to 32,249, of persons convicted from 12,522 to 12,871 and of persons bound down to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour from 789 to 1,047. The number of witnesses examined was 62,131, a reduction of 331, and the total amount of fines imposed increased from Rs. 1,19,861 to Rs. 1,24,720. Of the total number of witnesses examined 73·1 against 71·8 per cent. were discharged on the first day of the trial. 48·2 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, an increase of ·2 per cent., 28·9 per cent. of the trials were summary.

Courts of Sessions.

63. Although the number of cases disposed of by the Sessions Court rose from 223 to 235 the number of persons involved fell from 653 to 534. Four hundred and sixty-three persons were convicted, 115 were discharged or acquitted and in the case of 16 reference was made to the High Court.

Six persons were sentenced to death, but in all of these cases the High Court commuted the sentence to transportation for life, 18 persons were sentenced to transportation for life, 363 to rigorous imprisonment and 13 were fined.

The number of persons tried by jury decreased from 305 to 171 and of persons so tried in whose cases the Judge disapproved the verdict of the jury, from 78 to 33.

The number of witnesses examined fell from 2,254 to 1,960 and of witnesses detained for more than three days from 630 to 300.

Appellate Jurisdiction. High Court.

64. The High Court disposed of 100 appeals, all from sentences passed in the Sessions Court. Convictions were upheld in 79, varied in 18 and reversed in two cases only.

Sessions Court.

65. Five hundred and twenty-one appeals involving 978 persons were disposed of with the result that the original sentences were confirmed in 75·3 per cent., modified in 12 per cent. and reversed in 10·3 per cent. of the cases. In the preceding year 582 appeals involving 1,065 persons were disposed of with the result that the original sentences were confirmed in 68·7 per cent., modified in 15·1 per cent. and reversed in 14·3 per cent. of the cases.

Magistrates.

66. The number of appellants whose cases were disposed of by District Magistrates rose from 261 to 365 and the proportion of sentences reversed from 16·4 to 20·3 per cent.

67. Applications for revision of orders passed by lower courts were decided in 94 cases by the High Court, in 345 cases by the Courts of Sessions and in 163 cases by District Magistrates. Revision.

68 The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,03,371 and receipts to Rs. 2,20,064. The charges were less than those of 1918 by Rs. 20,612, while the receipts increased by Rs. 16,339. Receipts and Charges.

69. In the Hill Districts and Frontier Tracts 1,296 cases involving 2,259 persons were brought to trial against 1,117 involving 1,936 persons in the preceding year. Of the persons tried 1,622 were convicted and 568 were acquitted or discharged. Hill Districts and Frontier Tracts.

SECTION 5.—JAILS.

[*See* Report on the Jail Administration in the Province of Assam for the year ending the 31st December 1919, and Statistics of British India, Part VI.]

70. The number of jails and sub-jails remained the same as in the previous year. General.

71. The total number of admissions during the year fell from 11,750 to 11,475 and the daily average number of prisoners of all classes decreased from 2,567 to 2,354. The decrease in the daily average population is marked and is accounted for by the fact that there were no *hât* looting cases, as in the previous year, and by the large number of releases on account of the peace celebrations. Population.

72. Of the 4,232 male and 101 female convicts admitted during the year, 50·84 per cent. were Hindus and Sikhs, 42·81 per cent. Muhammadans, ·33 per cent. Christians, ·02 per cent. Buddhists and Jains, and 6·00 per cent. belonged to other classes; only 1·75 per cent. could read and write. Only 14 (or ·32 per cent.) of the convicts imprisoned during the year were juveniles under 16 years of age. Of these seven were sent to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School. Juvenile female and literate offenders.

73. The daily average number of undertrial prisoners fell from 419 to 278 and the average period of detention in Magistrates' cases rose from 18·38 to 20·18 days. Undertrial prisoners.

74. The number of civil prisoners admitted during the year was 68 against 64 in 1918. Civil prisoners.

75. Fourteen convicts and 3 undertrials escaped against 5 and 6, respectively, in 1918. Of the 14 convicts who escaped, nine were recaptured during the year. The number of jail offences committed by convicts was 3,688 against 3,681 in the preceding year. Twenty-one cases were dealt with by the Criminal Courts. Superintendents of Jails awarded 2,579 minor and 1,140 major punishments. Discipline.

76. The pay of the warder establishment was raised and the service was made pensionable. Full effect was also given to the sanctioned scheme for the re-organisation of establishments of subsidiary jails. Staff.

77. The daily average number of sick fell slightly, being 104·79 against 127·57, but the death-rate per mille of average strength rose from 21·42 to 24·21, this increase being mainly due to an outbreak of influenza in the Sylhet Jail. At the close of the year accommodation was available for 2,954 prisoners—a decrease of 99 beds, which is due to the destruction of South Sylhet sub-jail by fire and the dismantling of the temporary sheds erected in 1918 for the accommodation of prisoners in *hât* looting cases. Health.

78. The percentage of prisoners employed on manufactures was 33·73 and on extramural work 5·82. The average number of prisoners employed on unremunerative work decreased from 107·63 to 52·40. The gross profits on the employment of convicts in manufactures rose from Rs. 70,910 to Rs. 77,492. Employment.

79. The average cost per head of the jail population increased from Rs. 108 to Rs. 130. The net cost of the department decreased from Rs. 2,22,472 in 1918 to Rs. 2,22,055. Chiefly on account of high prices the nett cash earnings of prisoners were higher by Rs. 30,902 than in 1918. Finance.

SECTION 6.—CIVIL JUSTICE—PLAINS DISTRICTS.

[*See* High Court's Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Province of Assam during the year ending the 31st December 1919.]

80. The Civil Judicial Staff of the Province consisted of two District Judges, one Additional District Judge, nine Subordinate Judges and twenty-six Munsifs. The two Subordinate Judges and ten Munsifs employed in the district of Sylhet were members of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, and the remainder were Executive Staff.

Officers vested with civil judicial powers. Temporary appointments were made of one Additional Judge and two Subordinate Judges.

Suits.

81. The number of original suits instituted was 46,740, an increase of 3,012, suits for money or moveables, rent suits and title or other suits being more numerous by 1,089, 1,190 and 733, respectively. Of 56,701 suits for disposal 45,943 were disposed of. The number of cases pending at the end of the year rose from 9,176 to 10,758. The number of cases pending over one year also rose from 221 to 294. Eighteen thousand and ninety-five suits were withdrawn or compromised, 20,631 decided *ex-parte* and 7,217 after contest —69·2 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff and 24 per cent. in favour of the defendant, the rest being compromised.

Execution proceedings.

82. There were 30,040 applications for execution on the files against 28,351 in the preceding year, and of these 28,927 were disposed of. Full satisfaction was obtained in 4,198 and partial satisfaction in 6,950 cases. The total amount realised was Rs. 8,72,751 as compared with Rs. 6,77,408 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous cases.

83. Of the cases of a judicial nature, other than suits and execution proceedings, 4,438 were instituted, 4,355 disposed of and 918 were left pending.

Appeals. (*a*) In the High Court.

84. Of the 314 appeals from decrees filed, the High Court decided 121, reversing the decree of the lower court in eleven cases and modifying it in one case.

(*b*) In courts subordinate to the High Court.

85. The number of appeals before the civil appellate courts in Assam was 1,898, a decrease of 34. Of these 1,484 were disposed of, the decisions of the lower courts being affirmed in 60 per cent., modified in 13·6 per cent. and reversed in 17·2 per cent. of the appeals heard.

Receipts and charges.

86. Receipts rose from Rs. 7,48,606 to Rs. 8,31,345 and the expenditure from Rs. 3,00,335 to Rs. 3,16,570.

Hill districts and Frontier Tracts.

87. In Hill districts suits increased in number from 1,161 to 1,258, while the value of suits decreased from Rs. 1,73,684 to Rs. 1,53,822.

There were 56 appeals before the courts and all were disposed of. In 23 cases the order of the lower court was confirmed, in nine it was reversed and in eight modified.

SECTION 7.—REGISTRATION.

[*See* Report on the working of the Registration Department in the Province of Assam for the triennium ending the 31st December 1919, Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, in the Province of Assam, for the year ending the 31st March 1920, and the Report on the working of the Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Qazis Act, XII of 1880, and the Special Marriages Act, III of 1872, in the Province of Assam, for the year ending the 31st March 1920; Statistics of British India, Part VI.]

General.

88. The number of offices at work at the close of the year was 41 against 40 in the preceding year.

Documents.

89. The number of documents registered increased from 73,136 to 101,706 and their aggregate value by Rs. 46,79,189.

Receipts and expenditure.

90. Receipts rose from Rs. 88,013 to Rs. 1,15,861 and expenditure from Rs. 64,983 to Rs. 76,078.

Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act.

91. There were 39 offices at work at the close of the year, as against 37 in the preceding year. The number of ceremonies registered increased from 5,435 to 6,686. The total receipts from fees and gratuities rose from Rs. 8,529 to Rs. 10,713.

One meeting of the Permanent Committee for the supervision of Muhammadan Registrars and Qazis was held during the year.

Indian Companies Act.

92. Fourteen companies, limited by shares, of which six were private companies, were registered against twelve in the preceding year. One company went into voluntary liquidation and the registered office of another was transferred to Bengal. At the close of the year there were at work 81 companies limited by shares with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 33,86,518. Twenty-eight companies increased their subscribed and paid-up capital, tea companies alone contributing an increase of Rs. 4,05,569 in paid-up capital.

The number of companies established outside British India, but having a place of business in this province, remained the same, *viz.*, 145.

The Head clerk of one company was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against the Managing Director of another company.

A sum of Rs. 3,807 was realized as fees for the registration of documents under the Indian Companies Act and Societies Registration Act, as against Rs. 2,802 in the preceding year.

Provident Insurance Societies Act.

93. Two companies carried on provident assurance business but issued no new policies.

SECTION 8.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

[*See* Resolution reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Assam during the year 1919-20; Statistics of British India, Part VIII.]

Constitution. 94. There was no change in the number of municipalities in the province—15. That of unions rose from 8 to 10. A new union was formed at Gauripur in the Sadr subdivision of the Goalpara district and another at Tinsukia in the Sadr subdivision of the Lakhimpur district. Arrangements were made for the conversion of the Golaghat Union into a municipality under Act III (B. C.) of 1884. The boundaries of the Dibrugarh Municipality were extended. Rules to regulate the erection of buildings in the Tezpur Municipality were sanctioned and bye-laws dealing with water-supply were passed. The elective system was in force in all municipalities of the province except in Shillong. Although 299 meetings were held against 278 in the preceding year, the average percentage of attendance decreased from 62 to 58.

Taxation. 95. A tax on holdings was levied in ten municipal institutions, the alternative tax on persons being levied in the remaining fifteen. Latrine fees were realised in nineteen and a water-rate in six towns. General or partial revisions of assessment were carried out in eight municipalities. The number of rate-payers decreased from 25,160 to 24,967 and the percentage of rate-payers to the total urban population decreased from 19·20 to 18·41. The average incidence of taxation for the province per head of population remained at approximately Rs. 2-13-0.

Income. 96. Opening balances being excluded the total income of municipal institutions was Rs. 6,85,729 or Rs. 67,645 more than in the previous year. Apart from some Rs. 10,000 which came from local sources the increase was due to Government grants and contributions.

Expenditure. 97. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 6,64,582 against Rs. 6,11,163 in 1918-19. Excluding repayments of loans, advances, deposits, etc., ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,41,155—Rs. 50,559 more than in last year.

Water-supply. 98. Capital outlay and maintenance charges for water supply were Rs. 33,313 and Rs. 70,084 against Rs. 37,699 and Rs. 59,809, respectively, in the previous year. There are now waterworks at most of the district headquarters in the plains. A scheme has been sanctioned for Dhubri, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 23,406 towards its cost being given during the year.

Public Works. 99. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,11,284, or Rs. 4,437 more than in 1918-19. As in 1918-19 nearly four-fifths of this was spent on roads. A special grant of Rs. 10,000 was made to the Tinsukia Union.

Conservancy and drainage. 100. Expenditure on conservancy rose from Rs. 1,79,181 to Rs. 1,93,578. As in last year municipalities devoted on the average about 30 per cent. of their expenditure to this object.

Capital outlay on drainage increased from Rs. 8,145 to Rs. 13,749 and maintenance charges from Rs. 11,307 to Rs. 12,352. A grant of Rs. 7,500 was made to the Shillong Municipality for the improvement of drainage in Mawkhar and Jaiaw.

Financial position. 101. Aggregate closing balances amounted to Rs. 2,12,167 or Rs. 51,346 more than in 1918-19. Actual balances, excluding the value of uncashed cheques, rose from Rs. 1,55,043 to Rs. 2,07,009. Dhubri Municipality was responsible for more than a third of this amount; its large balance was excusable, as funds had to be kept in hand for the construction of the new waterworks. Generally speaking, the municipalities of the province were in a sound financial position.

Audit. 102. The accounts of fifteen municipalities and unions were examined and audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. A case of misappropriation of municipal money was brought to light in the Jorhat Municipality and a case of theft in the Dibrugarh Municipality.

SECTION 9.—LOCAL BOARD.

[*See* Resolution on the working of Local Boards in Assam for the year ending 31st March 1920; Statistics of British India, Part VIII.]

Composition of Local Boards. 103. There was no change in the number and constitution of Local Boards. Of the nineteen Boards only one elected its own non-official Chairman, but it is proposed next year to extend this privilege to four more Boards. The total number of meetings fell from 170 to 163.

Finance. 104. The aggregate of the opening balances of all Boards was Rs. 6,25,188. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 25,11,813 and the total expenditure to Rs. 23,26,025. Both receipts and expenditure showed an increase of about two lakhs. The increase

in receipts was chiefly due to more liberal grants from provincial revenues. The Boards spent 31 per cent. of their "free" income on education, 17 per cent. on medical aid and sanitation, 30 per cent. on roads and the remaining 22 per cent. on other objects, such as water-supply, drainage, veterinary aid, etc.

The accounts of 15 Local Boards and 108 local fund dispensaries were audited by the Local Audit Department.

The work of the year. (a) Education.

105. A total amount of Rs. 8,88,544 was devoted to education, of which Rs. 4,50,803 was met from Government grants. Exclusive of the cost of buildings, for which figures were not available in previous years, the expenditure represents a slight increase over that incurred last year. The North Sylhet Local Board was relieved of its responsibilities regarding Middle English Schools which were taken over by Government for a term of 5 years.

The number of primary schools rose from 3,241 to 3,336.

(b) Medical.

106. Dispensaries maintained or aided by Boards increased from 122 to 127. The total expenditure on medical aid and sanitation exclusive of water-supply and of the cost of medical buildings was about three lakhs—the same as in the previous year. Influenza and cholera epidemics continued, though the former was of a milder type.

(c) Water-supply.

107. Expenditure on water-supply rose from Rs. 88,764 to Rs. 97,231, Government contributing Rs. 78,943.

(d) Public Works.

108. The total amount set apart by Boards for public works, including water-supply, was Rs. 10,55,191, of which Rs. 8,65,829 was actually spent, against Rs. 7,56,129 in the previous year. All Boards spent some money on village roads.

(e) Veterinary aid.

109. Veterinary charges rose from Rs. 21,970 to Rs. 28,589. Veterinary Assistants under the various Boards inoculated 29,000 animals and treated 49,000.

(f) Village Authorities.

110. The number of Village Authorities was 83 against 80 last year. Twenty-one Chairmen were nominated and 62 elected. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 20,497, of which Rs. 9,017 represents receipts from pounds, voluntary subscriptions paid by villagers and fines recovered from parties whose disputes were settled by these institutions. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,444, with which substantial improvement was effected in the villages. The Bengal Village Self-Government Act [Act V (B.C.) of 1919] has been extended to Assam and statutory rules under that Act have recently been published. Thus a large expansion of judicial work, both civil and criminal, on the part of Village Authorities may confidently be anticipated.

General.

111. With a view to giving Boards greater freedom in the management of their own affairs the rules under the Assam Local Self-Government Act have been revised and finally published.

SECTION 10.—MILITARY (INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE).

MILITARY (INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE).

Military (Indian Defence Force).

112. There were two Indian Defence Force Units, *viz.*, the 2nd Surma Valley Light Horse and the 6th Assam Valley Light Horse, constituted thus:—

	On 1st April 1919.	On 1st April 1920.
Officers	65	63
Rank and file	841	882

2. The number on the 1st April 1920 was made up as follows:—

Units.	Officers (including Staff and Supernumerary Officers).	Rank and file.	Reservists.	
			Officers.	Rank and file.
1	2	3	4	5
2nd Surma Valley Light Horse ...	19	264	7	140
6th Assam Valley Light Horse ...	23	358	14	120
Total ...	42	622	21	260

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION 1.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

[*See* Report of the Agricultural Department, Assam, for the year ending 31st March 1920.]

Staff. 113. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of an Economic Botanist and of a third Deputy Director of Agriculture and steps are being taken to secure recruits for these posts from England. Revised rates of pay for the Indian Agricultural Service have also been sanctioned with effect from the 1st December 1919. The scheme for the employment of Agricultural Inspectors which was drawn up in 1914 has been completed since the close of the year.

Fa 114. The crops to which the Agricultural Department pays special attention at its experimental stations are sugarcane, potatoes and rice. Sugarcane experiments were continued at the Jorhat Farm and much work was done in selecting and establishing good varieties. The better kinds of cane were highly appreciated and a large number of setts were distributed. Soil investigations were also continued with valuable results. The most important experiment in progress was the growing of sugarcane and the manufacture of white sugar on a commercial scale at the Kamrup Farm. Here the planting season was very unfavourable owing to the long continued and unusual drought and the crop was seriously damaged by an epidemic of beetles. The farm was handed over with effect from the 1st April 1920 to Messrs. Bird and Company, as Managing Agents for the Assam Sugar Estates and Factories. The Local Administration paid them Rs. 60,000 partly in cash and partly in standing crop. The maintenance of the farm had always been a heavy tax on the resources of the province, and had the farm been retained until the end of 1924 it would probably have involved a further nett loss of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Administration. The rice selection work was satisfactorily continued at the Karimganj Farm. The Upper Shillong Farm deals with potatoes and the value of the work done is shown by the great demand which prevails for seed potatoes from this farm. The fruit experimental station at Shillong also continued to make satisfactory progress. 28 acres have now been planted out with promising results.

Demonstrations. 115. The demonstration work undertaken dealt for the most part with the value of manures and with the qualities of different varieties of sugarcane, rice, jute and potatoes. The demonstrations have had a substantial effect in awakening the interest of the cultivators. Attempts were continued to extend terraced rice cultivation in the Naga Hills, Lushai Hills, and Sadiya Frontier Tract, but except in the Naga Hills, they met with indifferent success.

Water hyacinth. 116. The experiments in the use of the ash of the water hyacinth as a manure were continued and grants were made to Local Boards in Sylhet in order that they might take part in the work. The production of hyacinth ash and hyacinth salt involves a financial loss and it can only be continued by means of a subsidy from Government.

Seed Depôts. 117. There was a largely increased sale of seeds, manures and implements from the two seed depôts at Gauhati and Sylhet. These institutions are now practically self-supporting and their expansion is most satisfactory.

Live-stock. 118. The Upper Shillong herd of Patna and cross-bred cattle was continued and numbered 98 head at the close of the year. The attention of Local Boards was invited to the resolution which was issued in October 1918 defining the policy of the Local Administration on the subject of improving the existing breeds of cattle, but hitherto the Boards' response has not been encouraging.

Agricultural chemistry. 119. Extensive work was carried out by the Agricultural Chemist, principally in connection with the chemical control of the sugarcane work and with experiments with regard to the influence of carbonate of lime on soil by biochemical processes.

Entomology. 120. Useful work was done by the Entomological Assistant in connection with insect pests. The removal of his headquarters from Gauhati to Jorhat has been advantageous.

SECTION 2.—Co-operative Societies.

[*See* Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1920; Statistics of British India, Part II.]

Strength.

121. The year was one of considerable advance in Co-operation. The staff was strengthened by the appointment of four Inspectors and an Auditor. The number of Co-operative Societies rose from 387 to 475 and that of their members from 15,421 to 25,318. Working capital increased from Rs. 12,26,966 to Rs. 14,16,852. There was no change in the numbers of Unions and Central Banks, but those of Agricultural Societies increased from 333 to 412 and of non-Agricultural Societies from 36 to 45.

Central Banks and Unions.

122. The working capital of the Central Banks increased from Rs. 4,29,248 to Rs. 4,80,403. Loans given to primary Societies rose from Rs. 27,655 to Rs. 75,247; while recoveries of principal from primary Societies increased from Rs. 33,824 to Rs. 58,229.

Agricultural Societies.

123. The total working capital of agricultural Societies was slightly larger than in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 5,15,469 against Rs. 5,04,616. Members' deposits increased from Rs. 77,333 to Rs. 80,952. Loans to members rose from Rs. 78,687 to Rs. 1,34,314 and recoveries from Rs. 82,523 to Rs. 1,04,821.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

124. The total working capital of non-agricultural Societies showed a substantial increase; it amounted to Rs. 4,20,980 against Rs. 2,93,102. Deposits from members rose from Rs. 95,040 to Rs. 1,15,860 and those from non-members from Rs. 83,957 to Rs. 1,49,362. Loans to members amounted to Rs. 1,49,362 against Rs. 98,837 in the preceding year.

Reserve funds.

125. The reserved funds of Central Banks increased from Rs. 29,012 to Rs. 30,246 those of agricultural Societies from Rs. 1,33,888 to Rs. 1,48,517 and of non-agricultural Societies from Rs. 22,543 to Rs. 26,457.

General.

126. The progress of liquidation was regrettably slow and criminal prosecutions of office bearers of Societies were numerous.

Non-credit Co-operation made a particularly good beginning. With a view to facilitating the disposal of liquidation cases the provisions of the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act were extended to Assam. Rules were issued on the subject of the making by Co-operative Societies of provision for fluid resources and for bad and doubtful debts. Rules were also framed under which a proportion of the growing cost of audit will be met by Societies.

SECTION 3.—Weather and Crops.

[*See* Report on the Season and Crops of Assam for the year ending 31st March 1920; Agricultural Statistics for British India, Volume I, Appendix A.]

Weather.

127. The spring rains were in defect. March was exceptionally dry and there was scanty rain in April and May. The rain in June was sufficient, although not as heavy as usual, while in July and August it fell far short of the average.

On the other hand the rainfall in September was generally well distributed, and in October and November there was an excess. The winter rains were about normal. The total rainfall of the year was adequate in the plains and deficient in the hills, and on the whole the season was favourable for the outturn of crops.

Crops.

128. Rice is the principal crop grown in the province and covered 72 per cent. of the total cropped area against 73 per cent. of the previous year, there being a decrease of about 152,000 acres from the previous year on account of the spring drought.

The area under mustard increased from 286,334 to 314,813 acres; that under jute from 102,134 to 137,337 acres, and that under cotton from 31,917 to 31,960 acres.

The area under pulses including gram and other food-grains increased by about 7,000 acres and there was an increase of 1,175 acres under crops grown for silk. The area under sugarcane fell from 33,296 to 32,210 acres. In the case of fruits and vegetables including root crops, the area under cultivation increased from 443,000 to 453,563 acres. The area under miscellaneous crops rose from 109,794 to 122,873 acres.

Outturn and prices.

129. The outturn of autumn, winter and spring rice was estimated at 75·93 and 100 per cent. respectively of the normal as against 69·73 and 70 of the preceding year. The provincial outturn of rice on the basis of these estimates amounted to 1,543,200 tons, an increase of some 250,700 tons over the preceding year. The outturn of mustard, sugarcane and jute was estimated at 87,100 and 74 per cent., respectively, of the normal. Prices of foodstuffs rose generally during the year. The price of rice went up 50 per cent.

SECTION 4.—FORESTS.

See Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Province of Assam for the year ending the 30th June 1920, and Statistics of British India, Part IV(*b*), Finance and Revenue.]

130. The total area of reserved forests in the province at the end of the year was 5,648 square miles. Of this 153 square miles were added during the year. Owing to reservation and to extension of cultivation the area of unclassed State forests was reduced by 296 square miles. A rough classification of this area has been made. In future, cultivation in those parts of it which contain valuable timber will be allowed only with the sanction of Government. Area and Settlement.

Considerable progress was made, especially in the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts, in the reservation of village forests.

131. On account of shortage of officers no new working plans were completed during the year. Two hundred square miles of forest and 154 miles of forest boundaries were surveyed by the Survey of India. Working plans.

132. Expenditure on the construction of, and repairs to, roads and bridges amounted to Rs. 40,23[illegible]. The Goalpara tramway worked for only 65 days and earned a profit of Rs. 2,000. The expenditure on new buildings was Rs. 18,876 and on repairs to buildings Rs. 20,332. Communications and buildings.

133. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 890. The percentage of acquittals was noticeably smaller than in 1918-19. Forest offences.

134. Burning of *sál* forests in Goalpara, Kamrup and the Garo Hills was carried out on a large scale. This resulted in a marked reduction in the density of the harmful evergreen undergrowth. Experimental regeneration fellings were made in Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Nowgong. As there was no demand for rubber obtained from *ficus elastica*, the plantations at Charduar and Kulsi were not tapped. Sylviculture.

135. Gross revenue declined from Rs. 15,11,439 to Rs. 14,60,015, while expenditure rose from Rs. 7,48,951 to Rs. 8,41,644. The surplus was Rs. 6,18,371 against a surplus of Rs. 7,62,488 in 1918-19. Revision of salaries and larger outlay on buildings and on demarcation were mainly responsible for the increase in expenditure. Financial results.

136. Eight new forest villages were established in the Western Circle. General.

Protection from fire was attempted on a very small scale. There was heavy rain in March and April, the months in which danger from fire is the greatest.

Steps were taken for bringing under better control the system of felling timber in the reserves.

No elephant mahals were leased and no departmental *khedda* operations were undertaken during the year in the Western Circle. In three mahals in the Sadiya Division elephant hunting was permitted for two months.

Enquiries were received during the year about areas under grass and bamboos suitable for the production of paper pulp and industrial alcohol. The question of reserving such areas is under consideration.

SECTION 5.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

[*See* Tea Culture Report for the year ending the 31st December 1919 and Resolution on Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year ending 30th June 1920.]

137. The number of tea gardens increased from 814 to 851 and the area under tea from 405,951 to 411,899 acres, of which about 94 per cent. was plucked. The yield was 237,245,622 lbs. of black tea and 1,854,899 lbs. of green tea as compared with 249,411,190 and 3,858,903 lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. Owing to the weather being unfavourable there was a decrease in outturn in all districts except Darrang and Lakhimpur. The strength of the permanent garden labour force was 633,317, of the outside permanent labour force 26,158, and of temporary workers 45,063 persons. Owing to revised methods of calculation it is not possible to compare these figures with last year's. Tea.

138. The season was on the whole unfavourable. The rainfall was very short and unevenly distributed throughout. The prolonged and severe drought at the beginning of the year retarded the growth of leaf. The rain which set in later was not beneficial, except in Lower Assam; it caused an exceptional bad attack of mosquito blight, exceptionally in the Surma Valley. Weather.

139. Average Calcutta prices per pound for Brahmaputra Valley tea were 8 annas 4 pies and for Surma Valley 7 annas 3 pies as against 9 annas 1 pie and 6 annas 9 pies, respectively, in the previous year. Prices.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The opening of new gardens, the increase in the planted area, and the investment of Indian capital show that the future prospects of the industry are considered good.

Minerals.

140. The total receipts from coal in the Lakhimpur district fell from Rs. 34,426 to Rs. 28,975 and those from oil rose from Rs. 1,78,096 to Rs. 1,99,206. In the Naga Hills the Nazira coal company produced 29,941 tons of coal from the Borjan mines.

SECTION 6.—FACTORIES.

[*See* Annual Report of the working of the Indian Factories Act in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam for the year 1919.]

141. There were 16 factories at work in the province during the year, classified as follows :—

Factories.	District.	Number.
Printing Press	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1
Railway Workshops... ...	Sibsagar, Nowgong and Lakhimpur ...	3
Colliery workshops	Lakhimpur	1
Petroleum refinery	Ditto	1
Coach building and motor car reparing works.	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1
Pottery	Lakhimpur	1
Saw mills	Cachar, Sibsagar, Sylhet and Lakhimpur (5).	8
	Total ...	16

One factory for the construction of coaches and the repair of motor car was established during the year in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district.

The total average daily number of operatives employed decreased from 3,495 to 3,485. Of these 2,555 were adult males, 592 adult females and 338 children. Fourteen factories were inspected during the year. No prosecutions were instituted. Only 4 accidents occurred, one of which was classed as serious and 3 as minor. All the accidents occurred in Lakhimpur district.

SECTION 7.—MARITIME TRADE.

Nil.

SECTION 8.—RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE.

[*See* Report on the Trade of Assam carried by rail and river for the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

Total Trade.

142. The total trade of Assam increased from 21,697,917 maunds to 22,611,856 maunds and its value from Rs. 25,88,91,908 to Rs. 28,73,67,685. Of the total trade 56 per cent. was with Bengal outside Calcutta, 39·4 per cent. with Calcutta and 3·6 per cent. with Bihar and Orissa.

Imports.

143. Imports decreased in quantity from 77,22,056 maunds to 76,46,978 maunds, but their value rose from Rs. 9,86,61,678 to Rs. 11,04,62,502. The principal imports were apparel, coal and coke, manufactured cotton, grain and pulse, iron and steel, kerosine oil, mustard oil, salt, betel-nuts, sugar, tobacco, manufactured wood, medicinal preparations, gunny bags and cloth, wines and spirits, manufactured brass, unwrought brass, opium, dried fruits and nuts, chillies, fresh fruits and vegetables. All but manufactured cotton, grain and pulse, iron and steel, betel-nuts, sugar, tobacco, medicinal preparations, gunny bags and cloth, manufactured and unwrought brass decreased. There was a marked increase in the value of grain and pulse, mustard oil and sugar; the fall in the price of unwrought brass led to a remarkable increase in its import, while the value of chillies in the last quarter of the year under report stood at Rs. 12 per maund as against Rs. 40 per maund in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Exports.

144. Exports increased in quantity from 1,38,75,861 maunds to 1,49,64,877 maunds and in value from Rs. 16,02,30,230 to Rs. 17,69,05,183. The most important article of export is tea ; the quantity exported increased from 23,74,531 maunds in 1918-19 to 27,35,421 maunds in 1919-20. The export of raw cotton, paddy, jute, mustard seed, lac, linseed and raw silk also showed a substantial increase both in quantity and value.

The export of jute and lac increased considerably. The total value of exported jute nearly equals that of paddy and it now ranks third in value among the main articles of export.

Lac is now an important article of the export trade; it is however to be regretted that it is exported in the crude state and that there is not a single lac factory in Assam.

The export of linseed expanded from 2,180 maunds in 1918-19 to 65,523 maunds.

Of the total registered trade by rail and river 46 per cent. of the imports and 52 per cent. of the exports were carried by river.

SECTION 9.—FRONTIER TRADE.

[*See* Report on the trade between the Province of Assam and the adjoining foreign tribes and countries for the three years ending the 31st March 1920.]

145. The agencies employed are frontier mauzadars, police officers and 6 paid traffic registrars. Traffic in forest produce between Assam and Bhutan is registered by local forest officers. System of registration.

146. The total value of frontier trade fell from Rs. 18,44,443 to Rs 12,64,337, imports decreasing from Rs. 8,83,200 to Rs. 6,22,305 and exports from Rs. 9,56,243 to Rs. 6,42,032. The general decrease in trade is mainly attributable to the prevalence of influenza in the hills and of cattle disease in Upper Bhutan. The figures of previous years were somewhat larger than they should have been owing to the registration of certain trade being duplicated. Trade.

147. Imports and exports declined from Rs. 5,61,228 and Rs. 4,88,349 to Rs. 2,15,665 and Rs. 2,01,764, respectively. Bhutan.

148. Imports rose from Rs. 54,564 to Rs. 63,382, while exports fell from Rs. 46,820 to Rs. 44,661. Towang and Chardwar Bhutias.

149. The value of the import trade was Rs. 1,062 against Rs. 1,163 and that of the export Rs. 737 as compared with Rs. 645. Akas and Dafias.

150. Imports expanded from Rs. 2,71,346 to Rs. 3,42,095, but exports declined from Rs. 4,20,337 to Rs. 3,94,962. Abor, Mishmis, etc.

151. No taxes are known to have been levied on goods passing over the British frontier, but a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on Mishmi *Teeta*, wax and musk sold by auction in the Sadiya Bazar. General.

SECTION 10.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[*See* the Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

152. The total outlay by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 39,18,397. Expenditure.

153. The defence works at Manipur and the additions and alterations to the Post and Telegraph offices at Sylhet were completed and the residence for the Staff Sergeant Instructor at Silchar was nearly completed. The "Bayley Lodge" estate at Shillong was acquired for the Chaplain's residence. Measures for the protection of the Dibrugarh Cantonment from erosion by the Maijan Suti were taken in hand. Imperial Works.

154. The most important works completed during the year were the Circuit-house at Gauhati, extensions to the Normal School at Jorhat and the Girls' Schools at Jorhat and Dibrugarh, additions to the Pine Mount School, Shillong, and the Fuller Technical School, Kohima, the Police buildings at Bokakhat and *kala-azar* Hospitals at Shillong and Nazira. Works in progress included the improvements to the Normal School at Silchar, additional buildings for the Maulvi Bazar High School, the Government Central Sanskrit Institution at Sylhet, Hostels for the High Schools at Tezpur and Habiganj, the segregation ward for the Assam Rifles at Silchar, improvements to the Police buildings at Sylhet and additional buildings for the Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh. Land was acquired at Thackeray Tila, Sylhet, for the Murarichand College and materials were collected for additional buildings in connection with the Central Lunatic Asylum at Tezpur and the Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh. The construction of the barracks, etc., for the Assam Rifles at Sadiya and Pasighat was still in hand. The revised project now amounts to over ten lakhs of rupees. Provincial Works. (1) Buildings.

155. The outlay on Original Works amounted to nearly 2½ lakhs, the greater part of which was spent on improving and metalling existing roads, particularly the Assam (2) Communications.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Trunk and North Trunk roads. A sum of nearly 15 lakhs was spent on the maintenance of communications, *viz.*, 423 miles of metalled roads, 1,660 miles of unmetalled roads and 2,274 miles of bridle roads.

(3) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

156. The levelling of the Jorhat *Maidan* was completed and work was in progress on the Pasighat and the Aijal water-supplies.

(4) Contribution Works.

157. Three timber bridges were completed on behalf of the Silchar Local Board at a total cost of Rs. 16,000. Work was in progress on the improvements to the Gauhati waterworks.

(5) Minor Works and Navigation.

158. Snag-clearing operations in the Desang and Ranganadi rivers were undertaken and certain improvements were carried out to the Dikhu and Desang bunds.

(6) Railways and Tramways.

159. Owing to the completion of the Chappermukh-Silghat Railway during the year, 50·81 miles accrued to the open mileage. A detailed survey of the Assam Burma Connection Railway (Hukong Valley route) was in progress.

(7) Miscellaneous.

160. Floods in the Sadiya, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts and storms in the Sadiya, Cachar and Sylhet districts did considerable damage. The Staff Sergeant Instructor's quarters at Nazira were destroyed by fire.

Hydro-Electric Survey operations were commenced during the year. Reconnaissance surveys were made for the Cherrapunjee, Burnihat and Maibang projects and detailed surveys were in progress at Cherra and Burnihat.

SECTION 1'.—INDUSTRY.

General.

161. The creation in Assam of a Department of Industries was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the year 1915. Owing to financial stringency, effect could not be given to the scheme till 1918, when an officer of the Provincial Civil Service was appointed as Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The post of Registrar had been previously held by the Excise Commissioner. Certain subjects were transferred from other Departments to the control of the Department of Industries, the chief of these being the development of the weaving industry, pisciculture, and the collection and compilation of trade statistics.

The Department has since been enlarged by the appointment of a Weaving Superintendent, a Weaving Master, a Superintendent of Sericulture and the necessary subordinate establishment.

Unorganised cottage industry. Hand-loom weaving.

162. Hand loom weaving is an old and widely-spread industry. Silk weaving is a special featureof it, and there is a considerable demand for Assam hand-woven silk fabrics. A school of weaving has been established at Gauhati. Demonstrators are trained there to weave silk and cotton on improved looms. Experiments in reeling, spinning and weaving of local silk on improved machines have also been carried out successfully. During the year weaving schools were opened at Shillong and Tura.

Sericulture.

163. A temporary *mooga* station was opened at Titabar in the Sibsagar district; it is in charge of an Assamese Sericulturist trained in Japan. With a view to finding out the defects in the local system of rearing, experiments are being made in the rearing of *mooga*. There is a demand for healthy seed cocoons, and arrangements have been made by the Director of Industries to distribute these in large quantities to rearers.

Organised industries, oil prossing and rice milling.

164. There are 5 rice mills, 6 oil mills and 9 combined oil and rice mills in the province, mostly in the Assam Valley.

In view of the considerable export of paddy from, and import of rice into, the Province the Local Administration is anxious for the number of rice mills to be largely increased.

Enquiries are being made into the possibility of encouraging by means of co-operative organisations small rural industries such as the bell-metal, the *sitalpati* and the fish industry.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—GROSS REVENUE.

165. The receipts and charges of the province are shown below :—

Receipts during 1919-20.

Heads of Account.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—			
I.—Land Revenue	45,48,031	45,67,303	91,15,334
II.—Opium	9,18,008	...	9,18,008
III.—Salt	910	...	910
IV.—Stamps	8,33,014	8,33,015	16,66,029
V.—Excise	...	67,25,384	67,25,384
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	40,446	40,446
VII.—Customs	1,58,372	...	1,58,372
VIII.—Income-tax	4,09,471	3,71,624	7,81,095
IX.—Forest	...	14,81,643	14,81,643
X.—Registration	...	1,25,136	1,25,136
XI.—Tributes from Indian States ...	50,100	...	50,100
Total A.—Principal Heads of Revenue ...	69,17,906	1,41,44,551	2,10,62,457
B.—Interest—			
XII.—Interest	...	1,26,785	1,26,785
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—			
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,48,126	1,48,126
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	1,19,559	1,19,559
XVII.—Police	...	1,33,117	1,33,117
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	...	489	489
XIX.—Education	...	2,17,701	2,17,701
XXA.—Medical	...	10,624	10,624
XXB.—Sanitation	...	1,15,167	1,15,167
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	26,396	26,396
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	...	21,751	21,751
Total D.—Receipts by Civil Departments ...	...	7,92,930	7,92,930
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Receipts—			
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	26,651	9,348	35,999
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	402	8,060	8,462
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12,492	57,799	70,291
Total E.—Miscellaneous Civil Receipts ...	39,545	75,207	1,14,752
II.—Railways—			
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)...	...	1,25,007	1,25,007
Deduct working expenses ...	...	1,19,307	1,19,307
Net railway receipts ...	...	5,700	5,700
J.—Irrigation—			
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Public Works).	...	...	...
K.—Other Public Works—			
XXXI.—Civil Works— Civil ...	...	19,972	19,972
XXXI.—Civil Works— Public Works ...	1,062	1,71,093	1,72,155
Total K.—Other Public Works ...	1,062	1,91,065	1,92,127
Military receipts	...	...	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	5,065	...	5,065
Transfer between Imperial and Provincial ...	—34,61,531	+34,61,531	...
Grand Total	35,02,047	1,87,97,769	2,22,99,816

Expenditure during 1919-20.

Heads of Account.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
1	2	3	4
A.—Direct demands on the Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	30,550	68,456	99,006
2.—Assignments and Compensations ...	32,979	19,601	52,580
3.—Land Revenue	...	16,47,637	16,47,637
5.—Salt	1,019	...	1,019
6.—Stamps	29,271	29,271	58,542
7.—Excise	...	1,35,369	1,35,369
8.—Provincial Rates	...	...	...
10.—Incometax	2,464	2,463	4,927
11.—Forest	...	8,21,717	8,21,717
12.—Registration	...	76,448	76,448
Total A.—Direct demands on the Revenue ...	96,283	28,00,962	28,97,245
B.—Interest—			
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	...	1,14,506	1,14,506
14.—Interest on Other Obligations ...	76,198	...	76,198
Total B.—Interest	76,198	1,14,506	1,90,704
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—			
18.—General Administration	1,77,286	6,33,107	8,10,393
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	11,01,821	11,01,821
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails	...	3,71,823	3,71,823
20.—Police	...	32,83,939	32,83,939
21.—Ports and Pilotage	...	60,758	60,758
22.—Education	...	17,14,832	17,14,832
23.—Ecclesiastical	23,772	...	23,772
24A.—Medical	...	6,64,339	6,64,339
24B.—Sanitation	...	3,22,257	3,22,257
25.—Political	...	6,63,260	6,63,260
26A.—Agriculture	...	3,89,820	3,89,820
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	17,963	1,26,037	1,44,000
Total D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.	2,19,021	93,31,993	95,51,014
E.—Miscellaneous—			
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ...	8,386	...	8,386
28.—Civil furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,451	...	2,451
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	22,178	4,08,852	4,31,030
30.—Stationery and Printing	585	1,63,106	1,63,691
32.—Miscellaneous	56,089	4,66,915	5,23,004
Total E.—Miscellaneous	89,689	10,38,873	11,28,562
33.—Famine Relief...	9,473	3,158	12,631
H.—Railway Revenue Accounts—			
40.—Subsidized Companies	...	5,112	5,112
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	...	1,059	1,059
Total H.—Railways	...	6,171	6,171
J.—Irrigation—			
43.—Minor Works and Navigation (Public Works).	...	63,075	63,075
Total J.—Irrigation	...	63,075	63,075
K.—Other Public Works—			
44.—Construction of Railways	...	28,079	28,079
45.—Civil Works { Civil	...	4,55,944	4,55,944
45.—Civil Works { Public Works ...	50,780	36,19,580	36,70,360
Total K.—Other Public Works... ...	50,780	41,03,603	41,54,383
L.—Military Works Services—			
47.—Military Works { Ordinary ...	90,755	...	90,755
47.—Military Works { Special ...	8,654	...	8,654
Total L.—Military Works Services ...	99,409	...	99,409
Grand Total	6,40,853	1,74,62,341	1,81,03,194

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure during 1919-20.

Heads.	1918-19.			1919-20.			1919-20 compared with 1918-19.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts +, Net Expenditure −.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts +, Net Expenditure −.	Increase of Revenue.	Decrease of Revenue.	Increase of Expenditure.	Decrease of Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Principal Heads of Revenue ...	1,98,24,071	27,65,400	+1,70,59,181	2,10,62,467	28,97,245	+1,81,65,222	12,37,766	...	1,31,755	...
II.—Departmental Heads—										
Interest	1,27,015	1,95,582	−68,567	1,26,755	1,90,704	−63,949	...	230	...	4,878
Civil Departments ...	7,12,634	1,09,85,156	−99,72,522	7,92,920	95,81,014	−87,88,094	80,286	...	...	4,54,142
Miscellaneous	82,588	9,82,611	−8,99,523	1,14,752	11,28,562	−10,13,810	31,864	...	1,46,151	...
Famine Relief and Insurance	...	64	−64	...	12,631	−12,631	...	...	12,567	...
Railway Revenue Accounts ...	1,21,536	1,01,567	+19,969	1,25,007	1,58,557	−33,550	3,471	...	31,990	...
Irrigation	...	31,376	−31,376	...	63,075	−63,075	...	...	31,699	...
Other Public Works ...	2,06,995	33,16,243	−31,07,267	1,93,127	41,26,304	−39,34,177	...	16,958	8,10,042	...
Military Works Services ...	7,918	68,787	−60,869	5,065	99,409	−94,344	...	2,853	30,622	...
Total Departmental Heads ...	12,60,986	1,47,01,205	−1,34,40,219	13,66,666	1,53,25,256	−1,39,58,590	95,680	...	6,24,051	...
Grand Total	2,10,85,057	1,74,66,606	+36,18,963	2,24,19,133	1,82,22,501	+41,96,632	13,33,446	...	7,55,806	...

166. The expenditure of the year compares as follows with that of 1918-19 and with the budget estimate for 1919-20 :— 3.—Land Revenue.

Minor heads.	1919-20 compared with 1918-19.		1919-20 compared with the budget estimate.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Excess.	Savings.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Charges of District Administration ...	81,000	...	53,000	...
2. Management of Government Estates ...	...	...	...	9,000
3. Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections	6,000	...	10,000	...
4. Charges on account of Fishery Collections ...	...	...	...	1,000
5. Survey and Settlement	...	3,000	...	18,000
6. Land Records	25,000	...	1,000	...
7. Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	...	...	...	1,000

The excess under "Charges of District Administration" was largely due to the grant of war allowance to subordinate establishments and to larger expenditure on salaries owing to the return of officers from military duty. High prices and increased postage and telegram charges were mainly responsible for the larger expenditure under "Contingencies." Other variations are of no great importance.

167. The details by minor heads of the actuals and estimates under this head are shown below in round figures:—

18.—General Administration.

Minor heads.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Actuals, 1919-20.	Comparison with the actuals of 1918-19.	Comparison with the budget of 1919-20.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary of Chief Commissioner	62,000	58,000	60,000	—2,000	+2,000
Sumptuary allowance of Chief Commissioner ...	6,000	6,000	6,000	...	...
Staff and Household of Chief Commissioner... ...	31,000	31,000	31,000	...	...
Expenditure from Contract Allowance	8,000	7,000	10,000	+2,000	+3,000
Tour expenses	15,000	19,000	17,000	+2,000	—2,000
Legislative Council	13,000	14,000	9,000	—4,000	—5,000
Civil Secretariat	2,00,000	2,16,000	2,20,000	+20,000	+4,000
Commissioners	1,56,000	1,45,000	1,52,000	—4,000	+7,000
Civil Offices of Account and Audit—					
Imperial	1,62,000	1,69,000	1,77,000	+15,000	+8,000
Provincial	29,000	31,000	35,000	+6,000	+4,000
Currency Department	...	...	1,000	+1,000	+1,000
Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise, etc.	40,000	41,000	42,000	+2,000	+1,000
Director of Land Records and Agriculture	46,000	48,000	50,000	+4,000	+2,000
Total	7,68,000	7,85,000	8,10,000	+42,000	+25,000

Most of the increase on the actuals of 1918-19 was against "Civil Secretariat" and "Civil Officers of Account and Audit (Imperial)." The increase was mainly under salary and establishment heads.

The same heads were largely responsible for excess over the budget. The excess was also partly due to the fact that annuity deductions from the salaries of officers were debited in the accounts. Charges for repairing the Chief Commissioner's motor car accounted largely for the excess under "Expenditure from Contract Allowance."

B.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1.—LAND REVENUE.

[*See* Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year ending the 30th June 1920.]

168. The total current demand of the year rose from Rs. 79,80,320 to Rs. 81,04,132. The total realizable demand of the year, including the arrear of Rs. 7,52,790, was Rs. 88,56,922 out of which the amount collected was Rs. 81,63,601. The percentage of total collections on total demand was Rs. 92·17, the highest figure obtained in the last five years. Remissions amounted to Rs. 1,36,010. The net balance outstanding was Rs. 5,65,781, of which Rs. 5,55,332 are in the process of recovery. The outstanding arrears were heavy in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar and amounted to Rs. 4,00,274, of which Sylhet alone was responsible for Rs. 3,32,166. The total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue rose from Rs. 8,72,958 to Rs. 9,02,206. The total collection showed a distinct improvement and amounted to Rs. 8,92,815 or 98·96 per cent. as compared with Rs. 8,30,374 or 95·12 per cent. in the previous year. Remissions amounted to Rs. 7,644 leaving a net balance of Rs. 10,183 at the close of the year.

SECTION 2.—SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE.

[*See* Report of the Salt Department in the district of Sylhet for the year ending the 31st March 1920, Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1920, Statistics of the Stamp Department for the year ending the 31st March 1920, and Statistical Return of the Working of the Income-Tax Act, VII of 1918, in the Province of Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

199. The only salt warehouse in the province is situated at Ajmiriganj in the district of Sylhet. The quantity of salt imported during the year amounted to 11,300 maunds against 25,400 maunds in the previous year, while 11,272 maunds were cleared against 26,477 maunds in 1918-19. The decrease is due to imports from other warehouses in Bengal. Salt.

The wholesale and retail prices of salt were Rs. 3-12-0 and Rs. 5 per maund, the figures for the previous year ranging from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 and from Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 5, respectively.

170. The excise revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 67,25,221 against Rs. 59,27,798 in the previous year, showing an increase of 13 per cent. which was mainly due to the increase in consumption. Realisations amounted to 99·98 per cent. of the total demand, the outstanding balance being Rs. 160 only. The expenditure of the Department fell from Rs. 2,61,374 to Rs. 1,63,604 which represents 2·43 per cent. of the total receipts. Excise receipts and charges.

171. The consumption of country spirit rose by 61,028 L. P. gallons or by 27·0 per cent. and revenue expanded from Rs. 16,80,797 to Rs. 20,37,335 or by 21·2 per cent. The total number of licensed shops fell from 178 to 177. The issue strengths of distillery spirit, the rate of duty and cost price remained unchanged. Country spirit.

172. The number of retail *ganja* licenses rose from 231 to 232. The consumption increased by 41 maunds 12 seers or by 7 per cent. and receipts by Rs. 73,413 or by 9·68 per cent. Ganja.

173. The number of licenses issued for the retail sale of opium was reduced from 331 to 324. The consumption rose from 1,574 maunds 26 seers to 1,748 maunds 4 seers or by 11 per cent and the revenue expanded from Rs. 33,91,522 to Rs. 38,37,125. Opium.

174. Deference was paid to the views of local bodies in excise matters of general importance, and particularly in regard to the number, sites and closure of vend shops. Further progress was made during the year with the policy of reducing the number of stills and enhancing the still fees in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. General.

During the year under report the opium problem received special attention. In the Legislative Council a resolution was moved by a non-official member to the effect that in order to suppress the opium habit amongst the people of Assam and ultimately to eradicate it or bring it down to an unavoidable minimum a system of personal registration of opium-eaters should be introduced at least in the Upper Assam districts, that the system of registration be continued in the Sadiya Frontier Tract and that the system of rationing shops be strictly enforced in the rest of the province. The motion was lost by a non-official majority, official members abstaining from voting. The excise policy of the Local Administration as detailed in last year's report remained unchanged. The system of personal registration which was introduced in 1918 as an experimental measure in the Sadiya Frontier Tract made satisfactory progress and the question of its extension to other districts has been left for the consideration of the new Government. In the meanwhile orders have issued enhancing the issue price of opium from Rs. 57 to Rs 65 a seer and extending the system of rationing opium shops throughout the province with effect from the 1st April 1921.

Further restrictive measures in the shape of the enhancement of duty on country spirit and of the minimum and maximum retail prices of 30 U.P. liquor have been sanctioned with effect from the next financial year. Mild liquor has also been reduced in strength from 60 U. P. to 67 U. P.

175. Receipts under the Stamp and Court-Fees Acts rose from Rs. 14,17,825 to Rs. 16,45,175 and charges from Rs. 35,196 to Rs. 45,241. Stamps.

The number of stamp vendors decreased from 358 to 351, but the discount earned by them rose from Rs. 26,145 to Rs. 33,445. Courts, civil and revenue, in all dealt with 1 122 cases of insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments and levied duty and penalty of Rs. 7,796. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,061 and Rs. 6,982, respectively.

176. Income-tax receipts fell from Rs. 9,07,910 to Rs. 7,41,743 and the number of assessees from 7,071 to 4,182. The set-back in receipts is more apparent than real, as the balance outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,72,259, an unusually high figure. The raising of the minimum limit of taxable income from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 from 1st April 1919 was responsible for the loss of nearly a lakh of revenue and for the decrease in the number of assessees. Income-tax

177. SECTION 3.—PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

[For the year ending the 31st March 1920].

Year.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19 ...	27,31,534	1 84,43,623	1,67 62,557	44,12,600
1919-20 ...	44,12,600	1,87,97,769	1,74,62,341	57,48,028

The budget estimate for 1919-20 provided for an opening balance of Rs. 38,70,000, receipts amounting to Rs. 1,75,31,000, expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,76,89,000 and a closing balance to Rs. 37,12,000.

Receipts.

178. Provincial receipts were better than the budget by Rs. 12,66,000.

Excise brought in Rs. 8,64,000, land revenue Rs. 2,06,000 and stamps Rs. 1,22,000 more than was expected.

Harvests were generally good and the raiyats obtained high prices for their produce. At the same time there was a large influx of immigrant population.

A windfall of nearly a lakh of rupees came to the province through adjustment, owing to rise in exchange, of the rupee price paid for stores from England.

Expenditure.

179. Expenditure was smaller than the budget estimate by only Rs. 2,27,000. There were large savings under "Police." The Kuki operations came to a close and a substantial part of the sum provided for them was saved. Some three lakhs which had been provided for a battalion of the Assam Rifles under the head "Police" was transferred to "25.—Political." The large savings under "Education" were mainly of earmarked Imperial grants. On the other hand expenditure under "Political" and under "Civil Works—Public Works Department" was in excess of the budget.

The excess under "Political" has been explained above. That under "Civil Works—Public Works Department" was mainly due to the purchase of European stores for which provision had not been made in the budget.

Assignments.

180. The opening balance of Rs. 44,12,600 included Rs. 11,08,000 in the shape of unspent balances of earmarked grants given by the Government of India for education, sanitation, police and the development of the province as well as Rs. 5,50,000 representing the unspent balance of an assignment of Rs 8,00,000 made for general purposes. Practically the whole of these was included in the closing balance.

SECTION 4.—LOCAL FUNDS.

[For the year the ending the 31st March 1920.]

181. The following statements show the receipts and charges of the year of those Local Funds of which an account is submitted to Government:—

Statement A, showing the income, expenditure and balances of Local Boards and District Funds in Assam during the year 1919-20.

Serial No.	Names of Local Boards and District Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar Local Board	34,592 7 0	1,65,341 8 0	1,99,933 15 0	1,48,249 4 8	51,684 10 4
2	Hailakandi ,, ...	29,905 2 9	69,949 10 10	99,854 13 7	63,048 1 4	36,806 12 3
3	Tezpur ,, ...	30,008 5 6	1,19,065 15 4	1,49,074 4 10	1,11,883 1 7	37,191 3 3
4	Mangaldai ,, ...	34,500 8 10	93,969 0 11	1,28,579 9 9	89,785 6 6	38,794 3 3
5	Dhubri ,, ...	73,714 11 8	2,02,584 4 8	2,76,299 0 4	1,51,025 6 7	1,25,273 9 9
6	Goalpara ,, ...	24,622 15 2	85,332 6 0	1,09,955 5 2	75,758 12 11	34,196 8 3
7	Gauhati ,, ...	73,376 11 0	2,05,512 14 2	2,78,889 9 2	1,78,177 3 8	1,00,712 5 6
8	Barpeta ,, ...	27,0.8 10 3	74,881 0 6	1,01,952 10 9	63,756 10 9	38,176 0 0
9	Dibrugarh ,, ...	41,672 15 4	1,46,591 13 10	1,88 264 13 2	1,45,352 14 6	42,911 14 8
10	North Lakhimpur Local Board.	28,354 11 11	68,731 12 5	97,086 8 4	73,166 15 5	23,919 8 11
11	Nowgong Local Board.	39,944 7 9	1,23,624 1 7	1,63,568 9 4	1,06,053 5 0	57,515 4 4
12	Jorhat ,, ...	83,225 1 9	1,32,876 13 8	1,86,101 15 5	1,17,293 13 1	68,808 2 4
13	Sibsagar ,, ...	28,942 12 10	1,23,596 3 4	1,52,519 0 2	1,12,658 9 0	39,860 7 2
14	Golaghat ,, ...	13,884 4 0	78,810 13 6	92,695 1 6	74 265 5 9	18,429 11 9
15	North Sylhet ,, ...	8,992 4 2	1,98,913 5 11	2,07,905 10 1	1,90,829 3 5	17,076 6 8
16	Sunamganj ,, ...	15,213 2 1	1,31,206 11 1	1,46,419 13 2	1,24,378 12 6	22,041 0 8
17	Karimganj ,, ...	23,639 13 8	1,41,033 14 5	1,64,673 12 1	1,47,534 12 11	17,138 15 2
18	Habiganj ,, ...	14,504 0 8	1,48,022 12 7	1,62,526 13 3	1,39,968 4 2	22,558 9 1
19	South Sylhet ,, ...	28,975 11 4	1,39,547 11 8	1,68,523 7 0	1,50,610 3 2	17,883 3 10
	Total ...	6,26,188 13 8	24,49,615 14 5	30,74,804 12 1	22,63,826 2 11	8,10,978 9 2
20	Garo Hills District Fund.	5,617 11 10	11,869 13 11	17,487 9 9	2,932 6 6	14,555 3 2

Statement B, showing the income, expenditure and balances of Municipalities and Unions in Assam during the year 1919-20.

Serial No.	Names of Municipalities and Unions.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar Municipality	12,549 11 2	50,143 4 7	62,692 15 9	51,495 9 0	11,197 6 9
2	Hailakandi Union...	4,145 15 9	5,561 6 6	9,707 6 3	5,639 2 6	4,069 3 9
3	Tezpur Municipality	6,703 10 9	48,394 5 1	55,097 15 10	43,117 14 3	11,980 1 7
4	Mangaldai Union ...	6,468 9 10	5,532 9 2	12,001 3 0	5,233 0 7	6,768 2 5
5	Dhubri Municipality	32,619 3 1	70,753 8 7	1,03,402 11 8	31,617 15 3	71,784 12 5
6	Goalpara „ ...	2,903 10 6	15,068 15 4	17,972 9 10	14,502 5 6	3,470 4 4
7	Gauripur Union ...	...	5,252 4 10	5,252 4 10	987 4 5	4,265 0 5
8	Gauhati Municipality	8,399 9 9	1,09,380 1 9	1,17,779 11 6	1,09,072 11 3	8,707 0 3
9	Barpeta „ ...	7,133 9 11	19,521 15 6	26,655 9 5	18,546 11 6	8,108 13 11
10	Shillong „ ...	18,260 0 8	1,09,153 8 5	1,27,413 9 1	1,11,940 12 9	15,472 12 4
11	Dibrugarh „ ...	12,589 5 2	58,976 1 1	71,565 6 3	61,824 2 5	9,741 3 10
12	North Lakhimpur Union.	5,977 13 3	6,151 14 3	12,129 11 6	6,613 11 3	5,516 0 3
13	Tinsukia Union ...	...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0
14	Nowgong Municipality.	4,525 2 1	22,522 11 2	27,047 13 3	23,224 12 2	3,823 1 1
15	Jorhat „ ...	5,474 13 0	36,240 0 11	41,714 13 11	34,737 8 11	6,977 5 0
16	Sibsagar „ ...	3,415 5 4	20,028 8 10	23,443 14 2	18,889 13 5	4,554 0 9
17	Golaghat Union ...	6,038 9 5	10,662 8 3	16,756 1 8	11,891 13 11	4,864 3 9
18	Nazira „ ...	907 8 2	6,300 5 9	7,207 8 11	4,462 14 10	2,744 10 1
19	North Sylhet Municipality.	11,275 15 8	48,969 6 3	60,245 5 11	57,468 5 6	2,777 0 5
20	Karimganj „ ...	1,161 14 0	16,944 13 9	18,106 11 9	14,379 5 7	3,727 6 2
21	Habiganj „ ...	3,225 2 2	15,085 10 1	18,310 12 3	15,683 7 1	2,627 5a 2(a)
22	Maulvi Bazar Union	2,135 12 6	5,883 10 9	8,019 7 3	6,835 5 1	1,184 2 2(b)
23	Sunamganj Municipality.	3,847 11 0	10,805 12 2	14,653 7 2	12,132 7 2	2,521 0 0
	Total ...	1,59,843 12 2	7,07,333 7 0	8,67,177 3 2	6,60,296 2 4	2,06,881 0 10

(a) and (b) The balances accepted by the administrators of these funds were Rs. 2,636-12-2 and Rs. 1,184-11-2, respectively. The difference of annas 9 in each case was reconciled during 1920-21.

Statement C, showing the income, expenditure and balances of Town and Bazar Funds in Assam during the year 1919-20.

Serial No.	Names of funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Haflong Bazar Fund ...	7,784 7 8	9,700 2 3	17,484 9 11	12,065 11 1	5,418 14 10
2	Jowai Town Fund ...	801 7 10	2,803 1 0	3,604 8 10	915 15 10	2,688 9 0
3	Sadiya Local Fund ...	9,989 7 2	18,993 14 6	28,983 5 8	13,438 9 4	15,544 12 4
4	Imphal Town Fund ...	1,749 14 1	15,729 12 10	17,479 10 11	13,970 10 11	3,509 0 0
	Total ...	20,325 4 9	47,226 14 7	67,552 3 4	40,390 15 2	27,161 4 2

Statement D, showing the income, expenditure and balances of Cantonment Funds, Chowkidari Reward Funds, Assam Williamson Education Fund and Assam Medical Registration Fund during the year 1919-20.

Serial No.	Names of funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(a) Cantonment Funds.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p
1	Shillong Cantonment Fund...	2,986 0 1	26,158 3 1	29,144 3 2	25,030 10 0	4,113 9 2
2	Dibrugarh Cantonment Fund.	419 4 10	2,703 9 0	3,122 13 10	2,705 10 6	417 3 4
	Total ...	3,405 4 11	28,861 12 1	32,267 1 0	27,736 4 6	4,530 12 6
			(b) District Chowkidari Reward Funds.			
3	Cachar	981 10 6	1,001 10 0	1,983 4 6	878 0 0	1,105 4 6
4	Goalpara	12,298 10 1	523 15 9	12,822 9 10	459 12 0	12,362 13 10
5	Sylhet	11,326 15 0	3,315 10 9	14,642 9 9	5,033 5 0	9,609 4 9
	Total ...	24,607 3 7	4,841 4 6	29,448 8 1	6,371 1 0	23,077 7 1
			(c) Assam Williamson Education Endowment Fund.			
6	Provincial	2,115 6 0	4,763 2 10	6,878 8 10	2,885 4 10	3,993 4 0
			(d) Assam Medical Registration Fund.			
7	Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0

SECTION 5.—Local Rates.

[*See* Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Assam for the year ending the 30th June 1920.]

Local Rates.

182. The demand, inclusive of arrears, rose from Rs. 10,29,063 to Rs. 10,32,972. All the districts in Assam Valley contributed to this increase which corresponded to the increase in the land revenue demand. Over 89 per cent. of the demand was collected, leaving a net outstanding balance of Rs. 1,09,062.

SECTION 6.—Educational Cesses.

Nil.

SECTION 7.—Municipal Revenue.

183. The subject of municipal income and expenditure is discussed in Section 8, Chapter III of this Report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION 1.—Vital Statistics.

[*See* Annual Sanitary Report of the Province of Assam for the year ending the 31st December 1919.]

184. The provincial vital statistics are based on a population of 6,051,507 in the plains districts. Climatic and economic conditions were unfavourable and the year was an exceptionally unhealthy one. The death-rate was regrettably high, being 50·09 per mille, as compared with 46·10 in the preceding year and 31·46 in last quinquennium. The corresponding figures for the birth-rate were 30·52, 34·98 and 32·68. One of the effects of the influenza epidemic which continued during the first quarter of the year was to lessen the power of resistance against other form of disease. General.

The death-rate per mille from the chief diseases was 25·52 from fever, 7·98 from respiratory diseases, 5·61 from cholera and 3·35 from dysentery and diarrhœa as compared with 15·92, 1·42, 2·56 and 2·40, respectively, in the preceding ten years. Many of the deaths put down to fever were undoubtedly due to influenza. This disease was probably responsible for some half lakh of deaths in the first quarter of the year.

185. There was no change in the system of recording vital statistics. Registration.

186. Vital statistics recorded in hill districts are given in the following table :— Hill districts.

Districts.	Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
1	2	3	4	5
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	27·45	21·28	55·72	29·32
Naga Hills	15·46	10·02	47·71	34·20
Lushai Hills	40·43	39·13	35·55	65·60
Garo Hills	25·64	23·83	34·99	26·27

It will be seen that the year was an unhealthy one in the hill districts. The death-rates considerably exceeded the birth-rates. The Lushais suffered the most. Of their death-rate of 65·60, 33·98 was from "respiratory diseases" which includes influenza.

SECTION 2.—Immigration and Labour Inspection.

[*See* Resolution on Immigrant Labour in Assam for the year ending the 30th June 1920.]

187. Owing to the cessation of the exceptional circumstances which led to abnormal recruitment in 1918-19 the number of immigrants during 1919-20 decreased by 50 per cent., but nevertheless recruitment was well up to the average. Immigration.

Mortality among immigrants during transit showed a satisfactory decrease from 1,485 deaths in 1918-19 to 133 in 1919-20. This figure, however, is still comparatively high, but allowance has to be made for the after-effects of influenza and scarcity. Owing to the free use of inoculation and of other measures against cholera the number of deaths from this disease fell from 665 in the preceding year to four during the year under report.

188. At the close of the year the total strength of the labour force was 1,110,364, representing an increase of 25,407 over the figures of the previous year. Immigrant population.

The number of labourers under Act VI of 1901, whose contracts had not expired at the end of the year, was three only. The birth-rate further declined from 24·0 per mille in 1918-19 to 19·3 per mille in 1919-20, while the registered death-rate for the total labour force was 40·8 per mille against 61·4 per mille in 1918-19. Influenza and dysentery were to some extent responsible for this mortality which though lower than in 1918-19 was still unduly heavy.

There were eight cases of fraudulent and irregular recruitment, seven of which were found on investigation to be true.

One complaint of ill-treatment was made by a coolie against a manager in which the accused was acquitted after the close of the year. Including four cases pending from last year, there were nine cases of unlawful assembly or rioting and four cases of assault. Sixty-two persons were sentenced to imprisonment in these cases.

The relations between planters and neighbouring villagers continued to be generally satisfactory. The area of Government land held at the close of the year by *ex*-tea garden coolies immediately under Government was 257,923 acres. They also held as sub-tenants 34,863 acres of land. The Government land which has been settled with managers on special and ordinary leases to enable them to provide their coolies with cultivation was 21,029 acres.

The average monthly wages (calculated on the figures for September 1919 and March 1920 of monthly cash wages including *ticca*, diet rations, subsistence allowance and bonus for the total number of labourers on the books) were for men Rs. 6-12-10, for women Rs. 5-14-3 and for children Rs. 3-7-7 against Rs. 6-5-9, Rs. 5-1-5 and Rs. 3-1-5, respectively, in 1918-19. Calculated on the average daily working strength the figures were :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Men	8 6 0	8 15 9
Women	7 3 5	7 13 3
Children	4 4 8	4 10 2

Earnings were slightly higher than in the preceding year, but in spite of some increase in cash wages during 1919-20 and in spite of the fact that many gardens gave more indirect help to the coolie than they gave in the past, it cannot be doubted that the coolie (like most other people) has felt the general rise in the price of necessities.

SECTION 3.—CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

[*See* Triennial Report on the working of the Dispensaries in Assam for the year ending the 31st December 1917-1918 and 1919.]

Dispensaries. 189. There were 238 hospitals and dispensaries in the province against 194 in the year 1918. Of these 126 were supported by local bodies, 91 by the State, and 21 by private persons, missions and railways. Some which had been closed during the war were re-opened.

The number of patients treated rose from 1,463,411 to 1,534,063. Of these 9,274 were indoor patients—an increase of 204 over the previous year. The ratio of deaths per cent. fell from 11·64 to 9·92.

The total income was Rs. 5,53,054 against Rs. 5,15,907 in the previous year. Of this sum, Government contributed Rs. 1,97,887. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,08,523 against Rs. 3,67,317 in 1918. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the re-opening of dispensaries and to the high price of medicines and diet.

Leper Asylums. 190. There were 52 patients in the leper asylum at Sylhet at the beginning of, while 46 were admitted during, the year. Thirty-seven were discharged and 7 died. The expenditure, exclusive of establishment charges, was Rs. 6,099.

In the leper asylum at Kohima there were 18 patients at the beginning and 24 at the end of the year. The expenditure, exclusive of establishment charges, was Rs. 1,949.

SECTION 4.—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

[*See* the Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylum for the year ending the 31st December 1919.]

Population. 191. There is only one Lunatic Asylum in the province.

The daily average number of patients rose from 376 to 402. One hundred and one were admitted as against 110 in 1918. Sixty inmates were discharged as cured and 4 made over to their friends as "mentally improved."

Health. 192. The number both of admissions to hospital and of deaths decreased. The death-rate, *viz.*, 5·21 per cent. of the average daily strength was, as in the previous year, lower than in any other province.

Cost of maintenance. 193. The cost of maintaining the asylum rose from Rs. 74,038 to Rs. 79,256, the average cost per head being practically the same as in the year 1918.

SECTION 5.—SANITATION.

[*See* Annual Sanitary Report of the Province of Assam for the year 1919.]

194. There was a recovery in the sale of quinine which had fallen off during several years. Medical.

Anti-malarial measures are in progress at Pasighat and Lumding; they promise good results.

Recorded deaths from *kala-azar* were materially fewer than in 1918. Measures of segregation and removal from infected sites were continued. The outstanding feature of the year's work was, however, the successful treatment of the disease by the intravenous injection of tartar emetic. A new *kala-azar* hospital in which this treatment is followed was opened at Nazira.

Proposals made by the Sanitary Commissioner for the employment of a staff of rural health officers have been accepted by the Chief Commissioner. Partial effect will be given to the scheme in the present year.

The sanitary work of local bodies followed the usual lines and calls for no special remark.

SECTION 6.—VACCINATION.

[*See* Triennial Vaccination Report of the Province of Assam for the years 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20.]

195. The total number of vaccination operations performed by all agencies during the year 1919-20 was 441,866 against 289,184 in the preceding year. Operations.

Nearly sixty per cent. of the infants available for vaccination in compulsory areas were successfully vaccinated. This is an increase of 10·09 per cent. on last year's figures.

The death-rate from small-pox per mille was only ·20. This is the lowest recorded figure for ten years.

Licensed vaccinators have now been entirely replaced by paid vaccinators.

In accordance with a scheme placed before them by the Sanitary Commissioner, most Local Boards increased their staffs.

The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 71,167-8-9, being an excess of Rs. 12,920-4-4 over the previous year.

SECTION 7.—BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PASTEUR VACCINE INSTITUTE.

[*See* the Annual Report on the King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute for the year ending the 31st December 1919.]

196. There was again a large increase in work of all kinds.

One thousand four hundred and thirty-eight patients began and 1,408 finished the course of treatment against rabies. Of these, 72 were Europeans and the rest Indians. Eight hundred came from Bengal, 573 from Assam and 35 from Bihar and Orrissa. The expenses of 863 of these patients, who were certified to be "indigent," were borne by Government. Pasteur Institute.

Fifteen or 1·07 per cent. of the patients died of hydrophobia—2 during treatment, 7 within fifteen days of, and 6 more than 15 days after, completing treatment. All were Indians.

197. A new twelve-bed ward for *kala-azar* cases was opened in November and has been full ever since. Treatment by intravenous injections of tartar emetic proved to be popular and successful. The course was the same as in 1918. Bacteriological and Research Institute.

Much time was devoted to the examination of peripheral blood; improvements in this method of diagnosis were introduced. The question of the mode of transmission of *kala-azar* engaged attention, but the staff was too busy to give it the systematic attention which it needs.

Among other diseases of which a study was made were malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis and Naga sore. Special attention was given to epidemic conjunctivitis and a vaccine for it was prepared and issued.

198. A vaccine section was opened in July. During the year the output of vaccine amounted to approximately 341 litres. This included nearly 300,000 doses of "P. I. P."—the mixed catarhal vaccine for influenza. Vaccine Section.

The total expenditure of the year on the institute including repair charges was Rs. 58,973, of which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 47,991.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION 1.—General System of Public Instruction.

[See General Administration Report for 1911-12, Part II, pages 121-123.]

SECTION 2.—EDUCATION.

[*See* General Report of Public Instruction in Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

General. 199. Public institutions increased in numbers from 4,680 to 4,839. Enrolment rose from 215,448 to 224,374 or by 4 per cent.

There were 267 private institutions against 270 in the previous year. There were 8,732 pupils—a decrease of over 5½ per cent.

Expenditure on public institutions increased from Rs. 26,83,149 to Rs. 30,34,217. About ⅔ of this amount came from Provincial and Local Funds and the balance from fees, subscriptions and other sources. The increase was distributed under all these heads.

Collegiate education. 200. The year was marked by the publication of the Calcutta University Commission Report.

The demand for collegiate education continued to increase. The total enrolment in the two Arts Colleges rose from 885 to 940 and both had to turn away many applicants. While the number of students, who passed the Intermediate Examination fell from 252 to 211, the number of graduates rose from 75 to 117. The only two candidates for the M. A. degree were successful.

The site finally selected for the Murarichand College was acquired and the preparation of building plans and estimates was put in hand.

Secondary education. 201. The number of secondary schools for boys increased from 278 to 296. There was one more high school than in the previous year and the number of pupils was slightly larger. Middle English schools rose in number from 117 to 124 and the attendance of them from 9,983 to 10,155. There were 134 middle vernacular schools with 13,981 pupils attending them, an increase of ten schools and a thousand scholars.

Primary education. 202. Primary schools for boys rose in number from 3,924 to 4,030 and the total enrolment from 161,804 to 167,747.

Expenditure increased from Rs. 7,06,066 to Rs. 7,51,423.

Training of teachers. 203. The number of training schools remained unchanged at 11. There are 6,738 teachers of vernacular in the province of whom only 2,832 are returned as trained.

Law. 204. The Earle Law College which was in the sixth year of its experimental period had at the close of the year 58 students against 48 in the previous year. The examination results were fair.

The Pleadership Examination having been abolished the Pleadership class at Gauhati ceased to exist.

Medical school. 205. There were 164 students on the rolls of the Berry-White Medical School against 143 in the preceding year. Eighty-one were residents of the Brahmaputra Valley and 67 of the Surma Valley: there were also 8 Khasi students, 3 Lushais, 2 Manipuris, 1 Naga, 1 Miri and 1 Bengali. Out of 42 students in the 4th-year class 31 passed the Final Examination. Thirty-seven free studentships were awarded.

The Compounder class attached to the school had 42 students on its roll. Thirty-five appeared at the final examination of whom 31 passed.

Technical. 206. The control of industrial schools was transferred to the Director of Industries.

Tols. 207. Tols of all classes as last year numbered 82, but the number of students attending them declined from 1,452 to 1,384. The reorganization of Sanskrit education which has long been in contemplation has been left for the consideration of the new Government: meantime the construction of the buildings of the Sanskrit College to be established at Sylhet has been taken in hand.

Madrasas. 208. There were only 229 pupils on the rolls of the Government Madrasa at Sylhet as against 258 in the previous year. The decline is attributed to economic reasons. At the Final Madrasa Examination 11 boys passed out of 14 presented.

209. The advance of female education is still very slow though the total number of girls at schools increased by 7 per cent. and the enrolment in middle and high school classes continues to increase. The example in the matter of the education of girls is given by the hill races (notably the Khasis and Garos) and by the communities which are socially unhonoured. At the close of the year under review the number of girls at school was 29,827 against 27,814 in the preceding year. Female education.

210. The number of European schools, 4, remain unchanged. St. Edmund's College and the Loreto Convent School continue to grow in numbers and popularity. European education.

211. The subjoined statement gives the Muhammadan enrolment for the past two years in the various classes of recognised schools :— Muhammadan education.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
High Schools	2,190	2,103
Middle English Schools	1,813	1,837
Middle Vernacular Schools	2,063	2,213
Primary Schools	40,025	42,165
Special Schools	1,006	865
Total	47,097	49,182

The number of Muhammadans at college rose from 133 to 166, while the total Muhammadan enrolment rose from 52,032 to 54,221.

The experiment of having the Islamic teaching in public schools done by visiting Maulavis worked doubtfully. The scheme was ordinarily successful where there is a Muhammadan teacher on the staff.

212. All the hill districts show an advance in enrolment, the Khasi Hills heading the list as usual. The demand for greater facilities for high school education in this district is becoming more insistent year by year. Hill Tribes.

213. The number of tea garden schools decreased from 107 to 91. Tea garden schools.

214. Discipline was not positively bad although there was no diminution in the number of cases of "gross misconduct." Discipline.

SECTION 3.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

215. The total number of publications received and catalogued was 35 against 32 in the preceding year. They are classified as below according to the subjects dealt with :— Publications registered.

General Text-books and Keys	2
Miscellaneous	11
Periodicals	13
Poetry	6
Religion	3
Total	35

Of these 7 were educational and 28 non-educational; 30 were first editions and 5 new editions; 1 in Assamese, 23 in Bengali, 4 in English, 3 in Assamese-Sanskrit, 3 in Bengali-Sanskrit and 1 in Manipuri-Sanskrit.

216. One English, two Anglo-Vernacular, eight Vernacular and five periodicals were published during the year. The tone of the press continued to be unobjectionable. Newspaper.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology. 217. The most interesting of the monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, are the rock inscriptions at the foot of the Kamakhya Hill near Gauhati, the Dargah of Shah Jalal at Sylhet, the copper temple of the Deori Chutiyas near Sadiya where human sacrifices used to be offered annually, the Kachari ruins at Dimapur, the rock-cut temples at Maibong, the ruins of the Ahom palaces at Rangpur and Garhgaon, and the temples at Jaisagar and Gaurisagar in the Sibsagar district.

Protection has been extended during the year to several other monuments.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

[See General Administration Report for 1911-12, Part II, page 128.]

SECTION 2.—Ecclesiastical.

[For the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

218. The ecclesiastical establishment, maintained entirely or in part by this Administration, consists of the Chaplaincy of Shillong and of the State-aided Chaplaincies of Silchar, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur.

The Reverend W. H. Drawbridge continued to be the Chaplain of Shillong till the 12th January 1920. He was succeeded on the 28th January 1920 by the Reverend E. R. Wilkinson. During the interval, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, member of the Shillong Church Committee, held charge of the Chaplaincy.

SECTION 3.—Stationery.

[*See* Annual Report on the Consumption of Stationery in Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

219. Against an allotment of Rs. 55,820, stationery was issued to the value of Rs. 51,946, showing a saving of Rs. 3,874.

SECTION 4.—Printing.

[*See* Annual Report on the Assam Secretariat Press for the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

220. The cash receipts of the Secretariat Press increased from Rs. 3,287 to Rs. 4,921 and expenditure from Rs. 91,675 to Rs. 1,04,090. The actual amount paid to workmen exceeded the value of outturn by Rs 307. An extra allowance continued to be paid to Press employés to compensate them for the reduction in their earnings consequent on a general decrease of work.

SECTION 5.—Veterinary Department.

[*See* Report of the Civil Veterinary Department of Assam for the year ending the 31st March 1920.]

221. The subordinate staff of the Department at the end of the year consisted of 47 Veterinary Assistants and three Inspectors. There were 12 Government stipendiaries of the Province in the Bengal Veterinary College, of whom one passed the final examination. There were also three Local Board stipendiaries and one private student in the College. Staff.

As the cadre of Veterinary Assistants is almost complete, no stipend was granted during the year, but under a scheme recently designed for keeping the professional knowledge of the service up to date, four assistants were sent to the College for a two months' course. The pay of Veterinary Assistants has been raised since the close of the year.

222. The year was an unhealthy one for live stock. Rinderpest, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and foot and mouth disease were the principal diseases. The number of deaths reported from contagious disease rose from 20,819 to 39,188. There was a large increase in the number of inoculations effected and in the number of cases treated on tour. Cattle-disease.

Arrangements have been made for simple lectures to gaonburas and village chaukidars on the subject of cattle-diseases and the value of inoculation.

223. The cost of the Department increased from Rs. 78,567 to Rs. 92,158. General.

SHILLONG : Printed and published by D. C. NANDI, Offg. Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press,
(M. & R.) No. 44—600—4-3-1921—A.U. A.

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